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The Department of State

Vol. XXXV, No. 893

August 6, 1956



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The Department of State bulletin

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The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication issued by the Public Services Division, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes selected press releases on foreign policy, issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information is included concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest.

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Commemorating the First Inter-American Conference

*Address by President Eisenhower*¹

To address a thought to the Heads of the American States here assembled is indeed a unique opportunity and a unique honor. I profoundly appreciate it.

We here commemorate the most successfully sustained adventure in international community living that the world has ever seen. In spite of inescapable human errors in our long record, the Organization of American States is a model in the practice of brotherhood among nations. Our cooperation has been fruitful because all of our peoples hold certain basic spiritual convictions. We believe:

That all men are created equal;

That all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, including the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;

That government is the creation of man, to serve him; not man's master, to enslave him;

That those who demonstrate the capacity for self-government thereby win the right to self-government;

That sovereign states shall be free from foreign interference in the orderly development of their internal affairs.

Inspired by our faith in these convictions, our nations have developed in this hemisphere institutional relations and a rule of international law to protect the practice of that faith.

Our association began as we experienced the solemn but glorious transition from colonialism to national independence. Our association was in-

tensified as we sought to maintain that independence as against recurrent efforts of colonial powers to reassert their rule. More recently it has been perfected to protect against encroachments from the latter-day despotisms abroad.

We are pledged to one another by the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance of 1947 to treat an armed attack by any state against an American State as an attack against all of us and are joined in the 1954 Declaration of Solidarity for the Preservation of the Political Integrity of the American States Against International Communist Intervention.

Preserving Peace Within America

Furthermore, we are organized to assure peace among ourselves. The time is past, we earnestly believe, when any of our members will use force to resolve hemispheric disputes. Our solemn promises to each other foresee that the community will take whatever measures may be needed to preserve peace within America.

In all of these matters our nations act as sovereign equals. Never will peace and security be sought at the price of subjecting any nation to coercion or interference in its internal affairs.

Thus, much has been done to assure the kind of national life which was the lofty vision of those early patriots who, in each of our countries, founded our Republics and foresaw the values inherent in hemispheric cooperation.

May it not be that we can now look forward to a new phase of association, in which we shall dedicate to individual human welfare the same meas-

¹Made at Panamá on July 22 at the Commemorative Meeting of Presidents of the American Republics (White House press release).

Declaration of the Presidents of the American Republics in Panama

WE, THE PRESIDENTS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Commemorating in the historic City of Panama the Assembly of Plenipotentiaries of the American States of 1826, convoked by the Liberator Simón Bolívar, which constituted the first collective manifestation of Pan Americanism; and recognizing the continuing validity of the ideals which inspired the precursors of continental solidarity, subscribe to the following Declaration:

1. The destiny of America is to create a civilization that will give tangible meaning to the concept of human liberty, to the principle that the State is the servant of man and not his master, to the faith that man will reach ever greater heights in his spiritual and material development and to the proposition that all nations can live together in peace and dignity.

2. The full realization of the destiny of America is inseparable from the economic and social development of its peoples and therefore makes necessary the intensification of national and inter-American cooperative efforts to seek the solution of economic problems and to raise the standards of living of the Continent.

3. The accomplishments of the Organization of American States, and assurance of peace among the Member States and of security for the Continent, demonstrate how much can be achieved in the various fields of international endeavor through a loyal cooperation among sovereign nations, and move us to strengthen the inter-American organizations and their activities.

4. In a world in which the dignity of the individual, his fundamental rights and the spiritual values of mankind are seriously threatened by totalitarian forces, alien to the tradition of our peoples and their institutions, America holds steadfastly to its historic mission: to be a bulwark of human liberty and national independence.

5. An America united, strong and benevolent will not only promote the well-being of the Continent but contribute toward achieving for the whole world the benefits of a peace based on justice and freedom, in which all peoples, without distinction as to race or creed, can work with dignity and with confidence in the future.

Signed in the City of Panama this twenty-second day of July, nineteen hundred and fifty-six.²

ure of noble effort that heretofore has protected and invigorated the corporate life of our nations?

I do not suggest that the initial task is ended. A nation's peace and liberty can never be taken for granted. We must constantly be vigilant, individually and collectively. But we can, I believe,

in the coming years, consecrate more effort to enriching the material, intellectual, and spiritual welfare of the individual.

Since the day of creation the fondest hope of men and women has been to pass on to their children something better than they themselves enjoyed. That hope represents a spark of the Divine which is implanted in every human breast.

Too often, from the beginning, those hopes have been frustrated and replaced by bitterness or apathy.

Of course, the problems thus presented are primarily those of the particular country in which the affected individuals reside. But I believe we can be helpful to each other. The possibilities of our partnership are not exhausted by concentration on the political field. Indeed, our organization has already begun to apply the principle that the material welfare and progress of each member is vital to the well-being of every other. But we can, I think, do more.

Increasing Effectiveness of OAS

On this matter a simple thought which I have had an opportunity to express to some other American Presidents here has been viewed generously by them. It is that each of us should name a special representative to join in preparing for us concrete recommendations for making our Organization of American States a more effective instrument in those fields of cooperative effort that affect the welfare of our peoples. To those representatives we could look for practical suggestions in the economic, financial, social, and technical fields which our Organization might appropriately adopt. As one useful avenue of effort, they could give early thought to ways in which we could hasten the beneficial use of nu-

² Signed by the following: Chiefs of State—Pedro E. Aramburu (Argentina), Juscelino Kubitschek (Brazil), Carlos Ibáñez del Campo (Chile), José Figueres (Costa Rica), Fulgencio Batista (Cuba), Hector B. Trujillo (Dominican Republic), José María Velasco Ibarra (Ecuador), Carlos Castillo Armas (Guatemala), Paul Magloire (Haiti), Adolfo Ruiz Cortines (Mexico), Anastasio Somoza (Nicaragua), Ricardo Arias Espinosa (Panama), Alfredo Stroessner (Paraguay), Dwight Eisenhower (United States), Alberto Zubiria (Uruguay), Marcos Pérez Jiménez (Venezuela); Presidents Elect—Hernán Siles Zuazo (Bolivia), José María Lemus (El Salvador), Ernesto de la Guardia (Panama), Manuel Prado Ugarteche (Peru).

clear forces throughout the hemisphere, both in industry and in combating disease.³

The coming years will bring to mankind limitless ways in which this new science can advance human welfare. Let us progress together, as one family, in achieving for all our people these results.

Our Organization can never be static. We are here to commemorate a dynamic concept initiated at the first Inter-American Conference of 1826, convoked by Simón Bolívar. We here pay tribute to the faith of our fathers, which was translated into new institutions and new works. But we cannot go on forever merely on the momentum of their faith. We, too, must have our faith and see that it is translated into works. So, just as our nations have agreed that we should join to combat armed aggression, let us also join to find the ways which will enable our peoples to combat the ravages of disease, poverty, and ignorance. Let us give them, as individuals, a better opportunity not only to pursue happiness but to gain it.

A great family history has drawn together this unprecedented assemblage of the Presidents of the Americas. Perhaps, in our day, it may be given us to help usher in a new era which will add worthily to that history. Thus, we too will have served the future, as we have been greatly served by the past that we honor here today.

Secretary Dulles' Arrival Statement

Press release 415 dated July 29

Panama Meeting

I have had a most interesting and useful week in Panama and South America.

The Panama meeting was outstanding in the

³At this point the President departed from his prepared text and said:

"So earnestly, my friends, do I believe in the possibilities of such an organization for benefiting all our people that in my own case and with the agreement of the other Presidents to this Organization I shall ask my brother, Milton Eisenhower—already known to nearly all the Presidents here—to be my representative on such an organization. He would, of course, in the necessary cases, be supported by the professional and technical men whose assistance would be required."

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gains it recorded for American solidarity. It not only gave promise of new scope for the Organization of American States, but it also afforded President Eisenhower and me the opportunity to talk personally with each of the Presidents of 18 other American Republics. Nothing so intimate, and at the same time so comprehensive, has ever occurred. The good results will long be enjoyed.

I was able to carry forward the spirit of the Panama Conference by visits to Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, where I exchanged views with high officials on matters of mutual concern. At Peru I had the privilege of representing President Eisenhower at the inauguration of President Prado. The comprehensive talk which I had with him prior to his inauguration laid, I believe, the foundation for continuing excellent relations between our two countries.

Nationalization of Suez Canal Company

I have, of course, during my trip been in close touch with international developments through frequent telephone conversations with Acting Secretary Hoover and through the fact that important cables from our Embassies abroad came both to the Department and to me. I have been particularly concerned with the Egyptian action in purporting to nationalize the Suez Canal Company. Such action strikes a grievous blow at international confidence. The action could affect not merely the shareholders, who, so far as I know, are not Americans, but it could affect the operation of the canal itself. That would be a matter of deep concern to the United States as one of the maritime nations.

Seizure of Installations of Suez Canal

Department Announcement of July 27

Press release 413

The announcement by the Egyptian Government on July 26 with respect to the seizure of the installations of the Suez Canal Company carries far-reaching implications. It affects the nations whose economies depend upon the products which move through this international waterway and the maritime countries as well as the owners of the

company itself. The U.S. Government is consulting urgently with other governments concerned.

Department Announcement of July 28

Press release 414

Acting Secretary of State Herbert Hoover, Jr., met on July 28 with the Egyptian Ambassador, His Excellency Dr. Ahmed Hussein, to discuss with him recent developments affecting U.S.-Egyptian relations.

Mr. Hoover informed the Ambassador that, entirely apart from the question of the seizure by Egypt of the installations of the Suez Canal concerning which the Department had made a statement on July 27, the U.S. Government was shocked by the many intemperate, inaccurate, and misleading statements made with respect to the United States by the President of Egypt during the past few days, and particularly in his Alexandria speech delivered on July 26. He pointed out that such statements were entirely inconsistent with the friendly relations which have existed between the two Governments and peoples and were alien to the frank and cordial relationships which have prevailed among American and Egyptian officials.

Under the circumstances, the Acting Secretary said, the United States had no alternative but to protest vigorously the tone and content of these statements.¹

Survey of Helmand Valley Project in Afghanistan

The International Cooperation Administration announced on July 18 that a team of American experts has arrived in Afghanistan to assist the Afghan Government in surveying the potentialities of that country's multimillion-dollar Hel-

mand Valley land reclamation project. The purpose of the study is to recommend the steps that need to be taken to realize the potentialities of the \$80 million project which the Afghan Government started in 1946 to make more productive land available to its people.

Since 1950 the Export-Import Bank has lent Afghanistan \$39.5 million to help finance engineering construction in the Helmand Valley. Two large storage dams and related irrigation canals have been completed. The project is designed ultimately to irrigate between 400,000 and 600,000 acres of once barren land, thus providing thousands of Afghans with new productive farms.

The survey will review progress in rural and agricultural development, the land-settlement program, power potentials and utilization, proposed industrial development, and the administration of the entire project.

Cultural and Scientific Aid to Israel

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY DULLES¹

I have asked you to join me here today because I wanted to tell you of the program which we have developed to use \$3,500,000 in local currency for cultural, scientific, and humanitarian projects in Israel.

Last February I asked Mr. Bernard Katzen to go to Israel to find a constructive use for these funds.² As a result of his on-the-spot survey and his report and recommendations, a plan has been developed to which private and public groups in both the United States and Israel are giving their support. We are asking Congress to authorize this undertaking.

It is particularly appealing to me, notably because most of the projects in this program are to be carried out by private groups. I hope that similar programs can later be extended to other nations.

Such programs provide immediate help to those in foreign countries that we do not normally reach directly in our government-to-government aid programs. It is my belief that this approach

¹ In a statement to correspondents on July 28, Lincoln White, Acting Chief of the News Division, said, "At the suggestion of the United Kingdom and French Governments that an American representative be present with the British and French Foreign Ministers for exploratory conversations regarding the situation growing out of the seizure by Egypt of installations of the Suez Canal Company, Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy will leave today for London. Mr. Murphy will be accompanied by William C. Burdett, Acting Director of the Office of Near Eastern Affairs."

For a statement made by Secretary Dulles on his arrival from Panama on July 29, see above.

² Made to correspondents on July 17 (press release 391).

² BULLETIN of Feb. 6, 1956, p. 207.

through private organizations demonstrates the bonds of friendship between our people and the peoples of various countries. It is in the spirit of President Eisenhower's proposals at Baylor University last May.³

DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

Press release 389 dated July 17

The United States proposes to expend over 6 million Israeli pounds (\$3,500,000) now on deposit in Israel on scientific and humanitarian projects in that country.

This provides for assistance, largely to private groups in Israel, to foster closer relations between the peoples of the United States and Israel. It is a pilot project which may be extended to other countries.

The program has been recommended to the Congress for authorization, and an appropriation request has just been submitted, as a result of a report and recommendations made by Bernard Katzen, special consultant to the Department, who went to Israel last February at the request of Secretary Dulles. Mr. Katzen was asked by the Secretary to investigate and make recommendations with regard to a fund in Israeli pounds built up under the Informational Media Guaranty Program, which permits countries having a shortage of foreign exchange to import books, periodicals, and other informational media from the United States through regular commercial channels. Under this program, foreign importers in countries with soft currencies can make payment to the American exporter in local currency and the exporter can exchange the local currency for dollars upon application to the U.S. Information Agency.

This program is presently operating in 12 countries and agreements exist with 15 other countries.

The projects recommended for assistance include provision for expanded facilities for a number of organizations that care for orphans, underprivileged children, and the handicapped—the blind, deaf-mutes, and the crippled.

There would be established chairs in American studies at Israel's major universities, and scholarship funds for studies in fields that will contribute to closer U.S.-Israel understanding.

Assistance is also proposed toward the construc-

tion of cultural and community halls at such centers as Tel Aviv, Haifa, Nazareth, and in Galilee. Quarters would be supplied for a U.S. information center and library at Tel Aviv, thus saving a future expenditure of money from new tax funds. A wing is recommended to house an American law library for the Israel Bar Association, as a means to promote an understanding of the American legal system.

Assistance would be given in the translation and publishing of books, a substantial portion of which would be American textbooks and technical manuals. It is recommended that a museum be constructed for the display of arts and antiquities, and provision has been made for archeological research and exploration.

Several projects would promote the teaching and use of the English language, while others are designed to introduce courses in American history and literature.

The program as a whole has thus been designed to reach all walks of Israeli cultural life and humanitarian interests.

The undertaking has had the support and cooperation of most leading Jewish organizations in the United States and of Israeli private organizations as well as the Israeli Government. Various U.S. Government entities have been involved, including the International Cooperation Administration, the Treasury, and the U.S. Information Agency, in addition to the Department of State. The projects themselves are concentrated largely in the leading cities of Israel which directly serve the needs of half the population of Israel and are important centers for nearby villages and rural areas.

Mr. Katzen in his report to Secretary Dulles asserted that an important consideration in their selection was "the potentiality of each project for the consolidation of goodwill between the people of Israel and the United States."

"In addition," Mr. Katzen continued, "an attempt has been made to interest the many social groupings in Israel and to include a variety of scientific, educational, and humanitarian activities. Special mention should be made of the proposed cultural halls at Haifa and Nazareth, where Arabs represent a substantial portion of the population."

Mr. Katzen observed: "The overwhelming favorable response in Israel to this mission suggests

³ *Ibid.*, June 4, 1956, p. 915.

that local currency funds may also be useful in other countries to promote friendly relations with the United States through science, education, and culture. This would provide a dramatic new approach to one of the most basic problems in our foreign relations: the creation of goodwill for our own country among the broad masses of foreign peoples."

Mr. Katzen noted that the projects were tentatively selected from 270 proposed by private Israeli organizations and the Israeli Government and its subdivisions, including cities and other types of settlements.

"The problem was clearly not one of finding uses for the funds which would be effective and would contribute to better United States-Israel relations but to choose a relative few from so many fine proposals," Mr. Katzen said.

After the proposed projects were received, they were screened by the public and private organizations of both countries involved and finally by Mr. Katzen with the following points of view:

(1) Each individual proposal should demonstrate an affinity between the United States and Israel, thus contributing to friendly relations between the people of the two countries.

(2) To assure the proper impact, the individual proposal should provide something new and not merely continue something already in effect.

(3) The program as a whole, to be effective, should contain elements appealing as much as possible to all the major social groupings within Israeli society.

(4) The geographic distribution of the projects should be taken into consideration. A large number of fine projects were proposed for Jerusalem, for example, but to accept them all would have restricted benefits to other parts of Israel and thus would not adequately demonstrate the interest of the Government and people of the United States in all areas of Israel. It was also necessary to consider the availability of existing facilities. Help toward the construction of a law library in Tel Aviv appeared justified, for example, although a similar request for Jerusalem was not considered of equal priority because existing facilities are more nearly adequate.

(5) The program should be balanced with a few recommendations for primarily humanitarian causes. Our interest in traditional educational, scientific, and cultural fields should not cause us

to exclude other projects which tap deep reservoirs of human sympathy. The allocation of small sums for such purposes would have a tremendous appeal, perhaps demonstrating more clearly than anything else the continuing interest of the United States in Israel.

Among the Jewish organizations which Mr. Katzen contacted were the American Jewish Congress, Hadassah, the American Jewish Committee, B'nai B'rith, the United Jewish Appeal, the Zionist Organization of America, the National Jewish Welfare Board, the American Technion Society, the American Friends of the Hebrew University, Yeshivah University, the American ORT Federation, the World Academy for Higher Jewish Studies, the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the Jewish War Veterans, B'nai Zion, the Jewish National Fund, the Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations of New York City, the Jewish Theological Seminary, the Synagogue Council of America, the American Fund for Israel Institutions, the American Israel Society, the National Council of Jewish Women, the Union of Orthodox Congregations of America, the Israel Olympics Sports Committee, Brith Abraham, the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, the Rabbinical Council of America, the American Zionist Council, the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute of Science, and the Hebrew Union College.

United States and Israel Sign Educational Exchange Agreement

DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

Press release 410 dated July 26

The Governments of Israel and the United States on July 26 signed an agreement putting into operation a program of educational exchanges authorized by the Fulbright Act. The signing took place in the Department of State with George V. Allen, Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs, representing the Government of the United States and Abba Eban, Ambassador of Israel, representing the Government of Israel.

The agreement provides for the expenditure of Israeli currency owed to or owned by the United States and available for educational exchange

activities equivalent to an aggregate amount of \$500,000, with not more than \$100,000 to be spent during any single year. The funds will be used to finance exchanges of persons between the two countries for study, research, instruction, and other educational activities for the general purpose of furthering understanding between the peoples of Israel and the United States.

Under the terms of the agreement a binational organization, to be known as the United States Educational Foundation in Israel, will be established to facilitate the administration of the program. The Foundation will have a 6-member Board of Directors with equal representation by Israeli and U. S. citizens in addition to the American Ambassador to Israel, who will serve as honorary chairman of the Board. All recipients of awards under the program authorized by the Fulbright Act are selected by the Board of Foreign Scholarships, whose members are appointed by the President of the United States and which maintains a secretariat in the Department of State. Responsibility for carrying out the provisions of the Fulbright Act is vested in the Secretary of State.

After the members of the Foundation's Board of Directors have been appointed and a program has been formulated, information about specific opportunities will be released.

With the signing of this agreement a few days before the 10th anniversary of the approval of the Fulbright Act, Israel becomes the 31st country to participate in the educational exchange program which the act authorizes. Approximately 25,000 persons have been awarded grants since the beginning of the program.

STATEMENTS AT SIGNING

Press release 411 dated July 26

Assistant Secretary Allen

It has long been my conviction that exchange of persons between countries is the best long-term insurance for peace. Today, when all countries have become neighbors, it becomes increasingly important that people get to know each other by visiting each other and learning to appreciate and understand each other's point of view and problems.

Senator Fulbright, a Rhodes Scholar, drew

upon the experience of various previous exchange programs to initiate a practical bipartisan program of such exchanges by sponsoring the passage of Public Law 584 in 1946. The Fulbright agreements with various countries around the globe, of which the one we are signing today will be the 31st, have provided the authority for exchanging well over 25,000 people between countries of different history, tradition, and culture.

It was my privilege to have been associated with the signing of some of the earliest Fulbright agreements, and it is a particular pleasure for me to participate in the signing of this agreement with the new State of Israel. The role which the United States played in the establishment of this state and our friendly associations are matters of common knowledge. This appears to me to be all the more reason for promoting better understanding of the role which this state plays today in the Middle East. There has been a degree of innovation and experimentation in the State of Israel which bears eloquent testimony to the vigor and resourcefulness of its people. Despite its numerous ties with the United States there are undoubtedly many of its citizens who have no firsthand knowledge of our country and its institutions. I can therefore foresee a great amount of mutual benefit to be derived from the exchange of persons between the United States and Israel which will be made possible by the signing of this agreement. Speaking for the Department of State, which is charged with the administration of this program, I can assure you, Mr. Ambassador, that we will pursue the goal of creating mutual understanding with the same devotion and conviction that has characterized the carrying out of these programs in other countries.

Ambassador Eban

I count it a high honor to sign this agreement for financing educational exchange programs between the United States of America and Israel.

During the past decade the United States has made continuing efforts to strengthen recognition and respect for Israel's sovereignty, to consolidate her economy and fiscal structure, and to promote the security and welfare of her people. I have been privileged to set my hand, on Israel's behalf, to treaties, agreements, and contracts which illustrate the friendly interest of the American people in the progress and development of Israel.

The agreement which we sign today strengthens cooperation between the United States and Israel in the field of cultural effort. We are here reminded of the high issues involved in Israel's pursuit of her cultural destiny. In terms of our territory and population we are a small country. We shall never be able to emulate the material achievements of the great continental and imperial powers. But these inexorable limitations do not apply to us in the realms of the mind and the spirit. Here we are as free as any nation to soar to the highest peaks of achievement which any people may achieve.

In her previous era of independence little Israel was surrounded by mighty and powerful empires. Their temporal grandeur has crumbled in the dust, while our small voice has come down through the ages with undiminished power. A people may be small in geography but great in history. If Israel is ever to attain greatness of any kind, then this prospect will be achieved in the dimensions of spiritual and cultural strength.

We cannot undertake to rise again to the high levels of Israel's ancient revelation. But, at least, the objective conditions for cultural creativeness are all present in Israel today—an incomparably potent language, deep roots in an ancient cultural tradition, and a keen insight into the challenge and opportunity of the atomic age.

This agreement will make it possible for the citizens of Israel to learn more of the splendid achievements of the American people in the sciences, the letters, and the arts. It will also enable Americans to contemplate the cultural strivings of the small country from which America derived the basic principles of its own spiritual life. There is thus a deep universal significance in this field of American-Israel cooperation; and we both may rejoice in the addition of a new link to the strong chain of our friendship.

Senator J. W. Fulbright

I am happy to be here today to witness the signing of this important agreement between our two countries. It was 10 years ago that I introduced legislation for binational exchange programs for teachers, lecturers, and research scholars in the

belief that such exchanges would eventually create firmer foundations for a peaceful and orderly world. It was my opinion then, as it is now, that political, military, and economic arrangements to keep the peace, no matter how ingenious or clever, cannot succeed or endure unless the people themselves are better able to know, trust, and understand each other.

Israel is now the 31st country to join us in this effort. Beginning with the Philippines and Burma in 1947-48, the program now includes countries in Europe, the Middle East, Asia, the South Pacific, and, more recently, Latin America. Since 1947-48, approximately 25,000 persons have not only shared their cultures and obtained a more intimate understanding of each other's lives, problems, needs, and hopes but have passed this understanding on to their fellow countrymen. This accomplishment is, to me, very gratifying and vindicates the high hopes I had for the program in the beginning.

The signing of this agreement with the Government of Israel opens another chapter in this venture in international understanding. I am confident that it will result, as it has in other countries, in a renewed spirit of tolerance, cooperation, and mutual understanding.

Confirmation of Delegates to UNESCO General Conference

The Senate on July 26 confirmed the following to be representatives of the United States to the ninth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:

Stanley C. Allyn
Athelstan F. Spilhaus
Mrs. Helen C. Russell
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Heffelfinger
Asa T. Spaulding

The following were confirmed to be alternate representatives:

Herold C. Hunt
Robert McClintock

Regulation of Waters of St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario

The following was released to the press at Washington and Ottawa on July 3 by the International Joint Commission (United States and Canada).

The International Joint Commission, at its meeting in Montreal on July 2, issued a Supplementary Order to the Order it issued on 29 October 1952¹ approving the construction, operation, and maintenance of hydroelectric power works in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River. In its 1952 Order of Approval, the Commission anticipated the need to develop the method of regulation of the flow of the St. Lawrence River in the light of further information to be obtained and specifically retained jurisdiction to make such further order or orders as might prove to be necessary.

In the interval between the approval of the St. Lawrence River Power project in October of 1952 and the issuance of the Supplementary Order today, the Commission has conducted extensive investigations and studies, through its International Lake Ontario Board of Engineers, and has held public hearings in both the United States and Canada, under the Reference from the two Governments, dated 25 June 1952, regarding the levels of Lake Ontario. As a result of these investigations, the Commission made recommendations to the Governments of Canada and the United States which were designed to protect interests of navigation and property both upstream and downstream, and within these limits to give substantial benefits to power. These recommendations were accepted by both Governments, and the July 2 Supplementary Order gives effect thereto.

The Supplementary Order provides that the levels of Lake Ontario will be regulated within a range of mean monthly elevations from 244 feet in the navigation season to 248 feet, as nearly as

may be; prescribes detailed criteria for the regulation of the discharge of water from Lake Ontario and the flow of water through the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River; and prescribes a Plan of Regulation, known as No. 12-A-9, as the basis for calculating critical water profiles and designing the channel excavations in the river.

The Commission's studies looking to the perfection of a plan of regulation which will take advantage of progressive channel developments will proceed under the direction of the Commission's International St. Lawrence River Board of Control.

TEXT OF SUPPLEMENTARY ORDER OF APPROVAL

WHEREAS the Commission, by Order dated 29 October 1952 (Docket 68), approved the construction, maintenance and operation jointly by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and an entity to be designated by the Government of the United States of America of certain works for the development of power in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River, subject to the conditions enumerated in the said Order; and

WHEREAS the Commission has been informed that the President of the United States of America by Executive Order No. 10,500, dated 4 November 1953,² designated the Power Authority of the State of New York as the United States entity to construct, maintain and operate the proposed works in the United States; and

WHEREAS Appendix A to the said Order describes the features of the works so approved and provides that channel enlargements will be undertaken in specified areas, designed to give stated maximum mean velocities in any cross-section of the channel, under regulation of outflow and levels of Lake Ontario in accordance with Method of Regulation No. 5, as prepared by the General Engineering Branch, Department of Transport, Canada, dated Ottawa, September 1940; and

WHEREAS, condition (i) of said Order provides that, upon completion of the works, the discharge of water from Lake Ontario and the flow of water through the

¹ BULLETIN of Dec. 29, 1952, p. 1019.

² *Ibid.*, Nov. 23, 1953, p. 724.

International Rapids Section shall be regulated to meet the requirements of conditions (b), (c) and (d) thereof, and subject to possible modifications and changes to be recommended subsequently by the International St. Lawrence River Board of Control, in accordance with the said Method of Regulation No. 5; and

WHEREAS, by the said Order of 29 October 1952, the Commission specifically retained jurisdiction to make such further Order or Orders relating to the subject matter of the Applications of the United States of America and Canada (Docket 68) as may be necessary in the judgment of the Commission; and

WHEREAS the Commission, as a result of its investigations under the Reference from the Governments of Canada and the United States of America, dated 25 June 1952,³ regarding the levels of Lake Ontario (Docket 67), has determined that it would not be practicable to base the regulation of flows from Lake Ontario on the said Method of Regulation No. 5; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to published notices, hearings were held by the Commission at Detroit, Michigan, on 4 June 1953, Rochester, New York, on 17 November 1953 and 12 April 1955, Hamilton, Ontario, on 18 November 1953, and Toronto, Ontario, on 14 April 1955, at which all persons interested were afforded convenient opportunity of presenting evidence to and being heard before the Commission; and at the said hearings held at Toronto and Rochester in April 1955 all interested persons were given convenient opportunity to express their views upon the criteria and range of stage which had been tentatively proposed by the Commission; and

WHEREAS the Commission, on 9 May 1955, by letters addressed to the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada and the Secretary of State of the United States of America, respectively,⁴ recommended adoption by the two Governments of the following:

(i) A range of mean monthly elevations for Lake Ontario of 244 feet (navigation season) to 248.0 feet as nearly as may be; and

(ii) Criteria for a method of regulation of outflows and levels of Lake Ontario applicable to the works in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River; and

(iii) Plan of Regulation No. 12-A-9, subject to minor adjustments that may result from further detailed study and evaluation by the Commission; and

WHEREAS, by letters dated 3 December 1955, the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada and the Under Secretary of State of the United States of America advised the Commission that the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America, respectively, approved the range of mean monthly elevations for Lake Ontario and the criteria recommended in the Commission's said letters of 9 May, 1955; and

WHEREAS, in the said letters dated 3 December 1955, the Commission was advised further that the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America approved Plan of Regulation No. 12-A-9 for the purpose of calculating critical profiles and the design of channel excavations in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River; and

³ Department of State press release 489 of June 24, 1952.

⁴ BULLETIN of Jan. 16, 1956, p. 91.

WHEREAS, in the said letters dated 3 December 1955, the two Governments urged the Commission to continue its studies with a view to perfecting a plan of regulation so as best to meet the requirements of all interests both upstream and downstream, within the range of elevations and criteria therein approved; and

WHEREAS, by letter dated 3 December 1955, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, on behalf of the Government of Canada, has informed the Commission of the arrangements that have been made for the redesign of a portion of the St. Lawrence Seaway Canal in the vicinity of Montreal, between Lake St. Louis and the Laprairie Basin; and

WHEREAS condition (i) of the said Order of Approval dated 29 October 1952 makes provision for adjustments and progressive improvements in the plan of regulation, subject to requirements and procedures specified therein.

NOW, THEREFORE, THIS COMMISSION DOTH ORDER AND DIRECT that the Order of Approval issued by the International Joint Commission on 29 October 1952, be and the same is hereby amended as follows:

(1) Paragraph (a) of Appendix A to the said Order is amended by deleting the words, "Method of Regulation No. 5, as prepared by the General Engineering Branch, Department of Transport, Canada, dated Ottawa, September, 1940", and substituting the words, "Plan of Regulation No. 12-A-9, as prepared by the International Lake Ontario Board of Engineers, dated 5 May 1955"; and by adding the following sub-paragraph, "As approved by the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America in similar letters dated 3 December 1955, the said Plan of Regulation No. 12-A-9 shall be the basis for calculating critical profiles and designing channel excavations". The said paragraph (a) will then read as follows:

"(a) Channel enlargements will be undertaken from above Chimney Point to below Lotus Island, designed to give a maximum mean velocity in any cross-section of the channel which will be used for navigation not exceeding four feet per second at any time, also between Lotus Island and Iroquois Point and from above Point Three Points to below Ogden Island designed to give a maximum mean velocity in any cross-section not exceeding two and one-quarter feet per second with the flow and at the stage to be permitted on the first of January of any year, under regulation of outflow and levels of Lake Ontario in accordance with Plan of Regulation No. 12-A-9, as prepared by the International Lake Ontario Board of Engineers, dated 5 May 1955. Downstream from the power houses channel enlargements will be carried out for the purpose of reducing the tail water level at the power houses.

Final locations and cross-sections of these channel enlargements will be determined from further studies.

As approved by the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America in similar letters dated 3 December 1955, the said Plan of Regulation No. 12-A-9 shall be the basis for calculating critical profiles and designing channel excavations."

(2) Condition (i) of the said Order of 29 October 1952 is deleted and the following substituted therefor:

"(1) Upon the completion of the works, the discharge of water from Lake Ontario and the flow of water through the International Rapids Section shall be regulated to meet the requirements of conditions (b), (c), and (d) hereof; shall be regulated within a range of stage from

elevation 244.0 feet⁵ (navigation season) to elevation 248.0 feet, as nearly as may be; and shall be regulated in accordance with the criteria set forth in the Commission's letters of 17 March 1955 to the Governments of Canada and the United States of America and approved by the said governments in their letters of 3 December 1955 and qualified, by the terms of separate letters from the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America dated 11 April 1956 and 1 May 1956, respectively, to the extent that these letters agree that the criteria are intended to establish standards which would be maintained with the minimum variation. The project works shall be operated in such a manner as to provide no less protection for navigation and riparian interests downstream than would have occurred under pre-project conditions and with supplies of the past as adjusted, as defined in criterion (a) herein. The Commission will indicate in an appropriate fashion, as the occasion may require, the inter-relationship of the criteria, the range of elevations and the other requirements.

The criteria are as follows:

(a) The regulated outflow from Lake Ontario from 1 April to 15 December shall be such as not to reduce the minimum level of Montreal Harbour below that which would have occurred in the past with the supplies to Lake Ontario since 1860 adjusted to a condition assuming a continuous diversion out of the Great Lakes Basin of 3,100 cubic feet per second at Chicago and a continuous diversion into the Great Lakes Basin of 5,000 cubic feet per second from the Albany River Basin (hereinafter called the 'supplies of the past as adjusted').

(b) The regulated winter outflows from Lake Ontario from 15 December to 31 March shall be as large as feasible and shall be maintained so that the difficulties of winter power operation are minimized.

(c) The regulated outflow from Lake Ontario during the annual spring break-up in Montreal Harbour and in the river downstream shall not be greater than would have occurred assuming supplies of the past as adjusted.

(d) The regulated outflow from Lake Ontario during the annual flood discharge from the Ottawa River shall not be greater than would have occurred assuming supplies of the past as adjusted.

(e) Consistent with other requirements, the minimum regulated monthly outflow from Lake Ontario shall be such as to secure the maximum dependable flow for power.

(f) Consistent with other requirements, the maximum regulated outflow from Lake Ontario shall be maintained as low as possible to reduce channel excavations to a minimum.

(g) Consistent with other requirements, the levels of Lake Ontario shall be regulated for the benefit of property owners on the shores of Lake Ontario in the United States and Canada so as to reduce the extremes of stage which have been experienced.

⁵ All elevations mentioned in this Order are stated in relation to the United States Lake Survey 1935 datum. [Footnote in the original]

⁶ "present channel conditions" refers to conditions as of March 1955. [Footnote in the original]

(h) The regulated monthly mean level of Lake Ontario shall not exceed elevation 248.0 with the supplies of the past as adjusted.

(i) Under regulation, the frequency of occurrences of monthly mean elevations of approximately 247.0 and higher on Lake Ontario shall be less than would have occurred in the past with the supplies of the past as adjusted and with present channel conditions in the Galops Rapids Section of the Saint Lawrence River.⁶

(j) The regulated level of Lake Ontario on 1 April shall not be lower than elevation 244.0. The regulated monthly mean level of the lake from 1 April to 30 November shall be maintained at or above elevation 244.0.

(k) In the event of supplies in excess of the supplies of the past as adjusted, the works in the International Rapids Section shall be operated to provide all possible relief to the riparian owners upstream and downstream. In the event of supplies less than the supplies of the past as adjusted, the works in the International Rapids Section shall be operated to provide all possible relief to navigation and power interests.

The flow of water through the International Rapids Section in any period shall equal the discharge of water from Lake Ontario as determined for that period in accordance with a plan of regulation which, in the judgment of the Commission, satisfies the afore-mentioned requirements, range of stage and criteria and when applied to the channels as determined in accordance with Appendix A hereto produces no more critical governing velocities than those specified in that appendix, nor more critical governing water surface profiles than those established by Plan of Regulation 12-A-9, when applied to the channels as determined in accordance with Appendix A hereto, and shall be maintained as uniformly as possible throughout that period.

Subject to the requirements of conditions (b), (c) and (d) hereof, and of the range of stage, and criteria, above written, the Board of Control, after obtaining the approval of the Commission, may temporarily modify or change the restrictions as to discharge of water from Lake Ontario and the flow of water through the International Rapids Section for the purpose of determining what modifications or changes in the plan of regulation may be advisable. The Board of Control shall report to the Commission the results of such experiments, together with its recommendations as to any changes or modifications in the plan of regulation. When the plan of regulation has been perfected so as best to meet the requirements of all interests, within the range of stage and criteria above defined, the Commission will recommend to the two Governments that it be made permanent and, if the two Governments thereafter agree, such plan of regulation shall be given effect as if contained in this Order."

Signed at Montreal this second day of July, 1956.

A. G. L. McNAUGHTON
LEN JORDAN
GEO. SPENCE
ROGER B. McWHORTER
J. LUCIEN DANSEREAU
EUGENE W. WEBER

Progress Report on the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act

FOURTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480¹

President's Message of Transmittal

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith the fourth semiannual report on activities carried on under Public Law 480, 83d Congress, as amended, outlining operations under the act during the period January 1 through June 30, 1956.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 11, 1956.*

Introduction

This report deals with activities under the several Public Law 480 programs during the last 6 months of fiscal year 1956. During the period covered by this report, Public Law 540 amended title II and title III of the act, increasing the title II authority for famine relief and other assistance from \$300 million to \$500 million, and permitting payment of ocean transportation costs for title II shipments and title III donations. In addition, the Agricultural Act of 1956 provided that strategic and other materials acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation through barter transactions under title III shall be transferred to the supplemental stockpile established by section 104 (b) of Public Law 480 unless these materials are obtained for other purposes. The Agricultural Act of 1956 also provided that strategic materials acquired through barter may be entered free of duty and CCC shall be reimbursed for materials transferred to the supplemental stockpile.

¹ H. Doc. 447, 84th Cong., 2d sess. For texts of the first three semiannual reports, see BULLETIN of Jan. 31, 1955, p. 200; Aug. 1, 1955, p. 197; and Jan. 23, 1956, p. 130. For a summary of Department of State policies on the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities, see *ibid.*, Feb. 20, 1956, p. 301. For an excerpt from a staff study by the Interagency Committee on Agricultural Surplus Disposal, see *ibid.*, June 18, 1956, p. 1019.

The administration has recommended that Public Law 480 be amended to increase the authorized amount of title I from \$1,500 million to \$3,000 million. The administration also has recommended that (1) section 104 (h) of the act be amended to provide assistance to activities and projects authorized by section 203 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948; and (2) that section 304 be repealed to permit barter transactions with Soviet bloc countries.

Summary

During the period January-June 1956, the programming of surplus agricultural commodities under the three titles of the act totaled \$1,264.8 million, bringing to \$2,953 million the total amount of programs since the beginning of operations under the act.

Since the beginning of the program, agreements for the sale of agricultural commodities for foreign currency under title I total \$1,466.9 million at an estimated CCC cost² (\$1,041.9 million at export market value), of which \$801.2 million (\$537.8 million at export market value) represents agreements signed during the period covered by this report. This acceleration in programming reflects the mandate of the Congress contained in Public Law 387, 84th Congress, 1st session, which

² As used in this report, CCC cost represents the cost of commodities to the Commodity Credit Corporation, including investment, processing, handling, and other costs. Export market value reflects the price at which these commodities are sold to foreign buyers under the program. The export market value figures are less than the CCC cost for those commodities for which special export programs have been developed for dollar as well as foreign currency sales to meet competition in international trade. [Footnote in original.]

TABLE I

COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF ALL AGREEMENTS SIGNED,
JANUARY-JUNE, 1956

Commodity	Approximate quantity	Market value	CCC cost
		Millions	Millions
Wheat and wheat flour...	69,996,000 bushels ¹	\$116.1	\$234.8
Feed grains.....	25,975,000 bushels ²	32.5	51.1
Rice.....	8,144,000 hundredweight...	52.2	102.7
Cotton.....	903,200 bales.....	126.8	195.5
Tobacco.....	64,585,000 pounds.....	41.8	41.8
Dairy products.....	52,542,000 pounds.....	11.8	18.7
Fats and oils.....	529,075,000 pounds.....	85.9	85.9
Fruits and vegetables.....	82,051,000 pounds.....	3.1	3.1
Meat products.....	75,854,000 pounds.....	22.7	22.7
Cotton linters.....	16,700 bales.....	.3	.3
Seeds.....	55,000 hundredweight.....	2.5	2.5
Total commodities.....		495.7	759.1
Ocean transportation.....		42.1	42.1
Total, including ocean transportation.....		537.8	801.2

¹ Wheat and wheat equivalent of flour.² See the following:

Corn.....	8,356,000
Barley.....	17,619,000

increased the title I authorization from \$700 million to \$1,500 million and directed that this amount be considered an objective to be achieved as rapidly as possible within the safeguards established in the law.

A worldwide ship shortage existed during the last half of the period covered by this report. This resulted in shipments under all titles of the act being delayed.

Shipments under title I since the beginning of the program total nearly \$500 million at export market value, of which approximately \$225 million represented shipments during the January-June 1956 period.

Cumulative shipments made or authorized for famine relief and other assistance abroad under title II of the act totaled \$218 million at CCC cost, of which \$78 million was authorized during this period. Cumulative donations for foreign and domestic relief through nonprofit voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations under title III of the act amounted to \$681 million at CCC cost, of which \$129.4 million was donated during this period. Cumulative barter contracts entered into under title III amounted to \$587.1 million at export market value, of which \$256.2 million represents contracts entered into during this period. Although the figures cited for the different programs are not comparable, the amounts shown give an indication of the value of commodities being moved or committed under these programs.

The benefits gained from the uses of foreign

currency being generated from title I sales became more evident during the reporting period. Important projects are being developed for the purposes specified in section 104 of the act.

Title I. Foreign Currency Sales

AGREEMENTS SIGNED

A total of 27 agreements, or supplements to agreements, involving a CCC cost of approximately \$801.2 million, were entered into with 19 countries during the period January-June 1956. The commodity composition, export market value, and CCC cost of these agreements are shown in table I.

A total of 59 agreements, or supplements to agreements, with a total CCC cost of \$1,466.9 million, have been entered into with 27 countries since the inception of the program. The commodity composition, export market value, and CCC cost of these agreements are shown in table II.

TABLE II

COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF ALL AGREEMENTS SIGNED,
ENDING JUNE 30, 1956

Commodity	Approximate quantity	Market value	CCC cost
		Millions	Millions
Wheat and wheat flour...	158,196,000 bushels ¹	\$268.2	\$526.1
Feed grains.....	56,770,000 bushels ²	70.7	109.2
Rice.....	10,262,000 hundredweight.....	66.7	123.8
Cotton.....	1,712,500 bales.....	290.5	357.9
Tobacco.....	123,478,000 pounds.....	81.2	81.2
Dairy products.....	90,227,000 pounds.....	19.9	32.5
Fats and oils.....	1,023,822,000 pounds.....	157.2	165.7
Poultry.....	3,000,000 pounds.....	1.2	1.2
Dry edible beans.....	37,000 hundredweight.....	.3	.3
Fruits and vegetables.....	82,051,000 pounds.....	3.1	3.1
Meat products.....	75,854,000 pounds.....	22.7	22.7
Cotton linters.....	16,700 bales.....	.3	.3
Seeds.....	55,000 hundredweight.....	2.5	2.5
Total commodities.....		954.5	1,426.5
Ocean transportation.....		87.4	87.4
Savings anticipated from CCC costs adjustments and procurement shortfall.....			(47)
Total.....		1,041.9	³ 1,466.9

¹ Wheat and wheat equivalent of flour.² See the following:

Corn.....	18,622,000
Oats.....	4,751,000
Barley.....	27,562,000
Grain sorghums.....	5,795,000
³ Net obligation.	

SHIPMENTS

Title I shipments since the beginning of the program totaled approximately \$500 million at export market value through June 30, 1956, of which about \$225 million represented shipments made during the reporting period. The export market value of commodities programed under

all agreements signed through June 30, 1956, was approximately \$954 million (excluding ocean-transportation costs), but \$496 million of this amount was covered by agreements entered into during the reporting period.

The difference between the total amount programed and the total amount shipped as of June 30, 1956, is \$185 million in the case of cotton, and \$269 million for all other commodities combined. Cotton has moved slowly because of price difficulties. This condition should be relieved after August 1, 1956, when exports can be made under the new Ccc cotton export sales program. This program provides for the sale of Ccc cotton for export at competitive world prices. The delay may mean that shipment of the amount of cotton programed through June 30, 1956, will extend beyond the end of the calendar year 1956. Shipments of other commodities should be substantially completed by the end of the calendar year if cargo vessels are available.

The value of shipments under title I represented about 12 percent of the total value of agricultural exports during the fiscal year 1956.

Shipments since the beginning of the program through June 30, 1956, totaled nearly 4,500,000 metric tons, of which about 3,700,000 metric tons were shipped during fiscal year 1956. Title I wheat exports comprised about 28 percent of total wheat exports during the fiscal year 1956; cotton, 23 percent; cottonseed oil and soybean oil, 50 percent; and tobacco, 13 percent.

USUAL MARKETINGS

In accordance with the provisions of title I requiring reasonable safeguards that sales of agricultural commodities for foreign currencies shall not displace our usual marketings or be unduly disruptive of world market prices, appropriate assurances have been obtained from governments with which agreements have been negotiated. Also, sales for foreign currencies under title I have been made at the price level no lower than that for commodities available for export sales for dollars.

CURRENCY USES

Under agreements entered into during the January-June 1956 period, the dollar values of planned foreign currency uses for the eight purposes

specified in section 104 of the act are shown in table III.

TABLE III
PLANNED USES OF FOREIGN CURRENCY UNDER AGREEMENTS SIGNED DURING JANUARY-JUNE 1956

	Million dollars equivalent	Percent of total
Agricultural market development (sec. 104 (a)) ¹	6.3	1.2
Purchase of strategic material (sec. 104 (b)) ¹	2.0	.4
Common defense (sec. 104 (c)).....	87.3	16.2
Purchase of goods for other countries (sec. 104 (d)) ¹	7.4	1.4
Grants for balanced economic development and trade among nations (sec. 104 (e)).....		
Payment of United States obligations (sec. 104 (f)) ¹	157.7	29.3
Loans for multilateral trade and economic development (sec. 104 (g)).....	273.2	50.8
International educational exchange (sec. 104 (h)) ¹	3.9	.7
Total signed agreements.....	\$ 537.8	100.0

¹ In order to provide flexibility in the use of funds, many agreements provide that a specified amount of local currency proceeds may be used under sec. 104 (a), (b), (f), and (h). In some instances, possible uses under sec. 104 (d) are also included in this category. Therefore, estimates based on the best information now available are indicated above under subsecs. (a), (b), (d), and (h). Balances not otherwise distributed are included under subsec. (f). This distribution is subject to revision when allocations have been completed.

² Includes ocean transportation financed by CCC.

Agricultural market development.—Section 104 (a): A part of the foreign currencies accruing from title I sales is being used to assist the development and expansion of foreign markets for United States agricultural products. As of June 30, 1956, foreign currencies equivalent to approximately \$20.3 million have been tentatively planned for these activities in 26 countries.

Market development projects are initiated and carried out in close cooperation with United States and foreign trade groups in a manner designed to be beneficial to both groups. In most cases, the United States Government furnishes part of the foreign currencies required for the projects and supervises the activities. The United States trade group carries out the project and provides for the necessary dollar costs. The cooperating foreign trade group meets part of the local costs.

This procedure gives private traders in the United States and abroad the opportunity to work together on the problems of expanding old and developing new commercial markets for United States agricultural commodities on a continuing basis. It ensures that projects are beneficial to both the United States and the foreign country.

A wide variety of market development projects is carried on pursuant to section 104 (a). Types of projects that have been approved to date follow.

Market surveys: This type of project is designed to determine potential demand for specific agri-

cultural commodities and how this demand may be developed and supplied. During the reporting period, market surveys were undertaken for dairy products and wheat products in Colombia and tobacco in Spain. A team representing American dairy interests studied the potential market for dairy products in Colombia in close cooperation with Colombian dairy interests. The team has made specific recommendations concerning the expansion of markets for dairy products and suitable followup projects are being developed. A survey conducted by a representative of the American flour millers with the Colombian wheat and wheat products trade has resulted in proposed projects to popularize American wheat flour. Three United States tobacco groups, cooperating with the University of Kentucky, have sent United States agricultural economists to Spain to work with Spanish tobacco interests in exploring the market potential for United States tobacco products. The team will submit a report of findings and recommendations this summer.

Nutrition education: These activities improve the health and welfare of people abroad and at the same time expand the market for agricultural commodities that can be supplied by the United States. For example, a project is being undertaken with Japanese private groups to put nutrition demonstration teams with mobile kitchens in the field demonstrating to housewives and others the benefits of an improved diet. Wheat products are the chief commodities used in these demonstrations.

Two-way visits: Visits by foreigners to the United States and visits of United States citizens to foreign countries improve international trade relations. The exchange of ideas and information in this manner is expected to result in greater consumption of United States agricultural commodities. Visits to the United States have been arranged for tobacco officials and buyers from Thailand and Korea, and cotton specialists from Japan and France. United States soybean and poultry experts are now in Europe and United States tobacco, cotton, and soybean representatives have visited Japan.

Advertising and sales techniques: United States advertising and sales techniques are being used abroad with appropriate variations to meet local conditions. Cooperative programs to expand the use of cotton in France and Japan, and tobacco

in Japan, have been undertaken. A Japanese-American Soybean Council has been established to promote the use of soybeans and soybean products.

Trade fairs: Market-development projects are also conducted through participation in international trade and food fairs. The United States participates in two kinds of fairs: One is the diversified fair of a largely industrial type; the other is the food fair, which is devoted exclusively to food items. Exhibits are planned where the greatest number of potential buyers of agricultural products are expected to congregate.

Typical of the agricultural exhibits staged abroad was the market-promotion exhibit at the International Trade Fair in Osaka, Japan, April 8-22, 1956.³ The exhibit demonstrated the availability, quality, and uses of dairy, wheat, cotton, tobacco, rice, and soybean products. Samples of products made from surplus commodities were distributed to fair visitors. Among the samples handed out were cups of milk and ice-cream cones made from United States nonfat milk solids and anhydrous butterfat; sweet rolls and cake made from United States wheat flour; cigarettes made from United States tobacco leaf; and "ala," a cracked wheat product which is cooked and eaten like rice.

Market-promotion exhibits are not limited to trade fairs. One of the largest exhibits during the January-June 1956 period was the "supermarket" exhibit held in Rome, Italy, June 17-30, 1956. The exhibit was held in connection with the International Congress on Food Distribution, June 18-22. A full-scale United States supermarket, complete in every major detail, was put on display.

United States exhibits are organized cooperatively with private agricultural trade groups. In general, exhibit ideas, technical personnel, and display materials for the agricultural exhibits are provided by private agricultural trade groups. The United States Government organizes and manages the exhibits; rents the space; provides for the design, construction, and operation of the exhibits; ships necessary exhibit material; and provides travel and per diem for industrial technicians and commodity specialists participating in the joint effort.

³ BULLETIN of June 11, 1956, p. 974.

Exhibits during the January-June 1956 period were held at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic; Osaka, Japan; Rome, Italy; and Barcelona, Spain. Exhibits scheduled for the balance of the year will be held in London, England; Salonica, Greece; Zagreb, Yugoslavia; and Vienna, Austria.

Purchase of strategic materials.—Section 104 (b): During the reporting period, the title I agreement entered into with the Government of Indonesia provided for the tentative earmarking of \$2.0 million in local currency for the purchase of strategic materials. This brings the total amount of local currency earmarked for this purpose to \$6.8 million. A contract has been signed with Brazil for the purchase of \$2.8 million worth of "rare earth" for the supplemental stockpile. Under section 104 (f) the equivalent of \$5.7 million in Argentine pesos was used for the purchase of tungsten for the strategic stockpile, and the equivalent of \$1.0 million in Austrian schillings was used to purchase aluminum powder for the armed forces.

Common defense.—Section 104 (c): This section of the act provides that local currency proceeds of sales may be used to procure military equipment materials, facilities and services for the common defense. Up to June 30, 1956, sales agreements signed with four countries—Iran, Korea, Pakistan, and Yugoslavia—provide that about \$166 million equivalent may be used for this purpose, of which about \$108 million will accrue from fiscal year 1956 sales. The use of \$20.5 million equivalent has been authorized so far, including about \$14.5 million worth of rupees to Pakistan and \$6 million worth of hwan to Korea. In Pakistan the funds provided are being used primarily to meet military construction and Pakistani troop support costs. Currency available in Korea is being used to bolster the military position of the Republic of Korea.

Purchase of goods for other countries.—Section 104 (d): Nine sales agreements signed through June 30, 1956, provide that a portion of the sales proceeds may be used by the United States to finance the purchase of goods or services for other friendly countries. The sales agreements may earmark specific amounts or may provide that unspecified portions of sales proceeds which will be set aside for various United States uses may be used for this purpose. The act provides that, unless the requirement is waived, dollar reimburse-

ment must be made to the Ccc if the local currency is used to procure goods or services which will be provided to an aid-receiving country on a grant basis.

There is usually no prior commitment on the part of the United States to use these funds either to procure specific goods or services or to procure goods or services for a particular country. Certain standards conforming as closely as possible with commercial practice have been established for programing the use of these funds. These are designed to avoid disrupting normal trade patterns as far as possible and to assure that the goods or services are purchased at competitive prices.

By June 30, 1956, arrangements had been concluded for use of \$8.8 million equivalent of these funds: \$5 million worth of lire accruing from the sale of surplus commodities to Italy will be used to procure industrial commodities for Israel; half of the lire will be granted to Israel and will be purchased with dollars appropriated for the mutual security program in Israel, while the remainder will be loaned to that country. About \$1.8 million of Japanese yen, which will also be purchased with appropriated dollars, will be used to purchase textiles for Vietnam.

The fiscal year 1956 sales agreement with Austria contained provisions under which the United States may exchange up to \$2 million in schillings for Spanish pesetas acquired from Austria from the sale of fertilizer to Spain. Sixty percent of any pesetas so acquired by the United States will be loaned to Spain and 40 percent retained for use in payment of United States expenses there.

Grants for economic development.—Section 104 (e): Through June 30, 1956, only one sales agreement has provided for a grant of local currency proceeds to promote economic development. This was for Greece. Because of the great damage and human misery caused by the earthquakes in April 1955, it was agreed that the drachma equivalent of \$7.5 million would be granted to that country to help finance rebuilding and repair of housing in the areas devastated by the earthquake. This work got underway very shortly after the disaster and will continue for at least another year. Accordingly, a grant of \$6.5 million equivalent has now been approved for this purpose and the remainder will be made available as soon as additional drachma funds are available.

Payment of United States obligations.—Section

104 (f) : Agreements signed during the period January-June 1956 tentatively earmarked \$157.7 million, or 29.3 percent of sales proceeds, for the payment of United States obligations, a percentage which approximates the portion of sales proceeds reserved for this purpose in earlier agreements. Since dollar reimbursement is required for nearly all of these funds, it is expected that eventual dollar recovery will be considerably more than the 10 percent minimum stipulated in the law.

All dollar payments for these foreign currencies are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Of the funds earmarked for the payment of United States obligations, a major portion is allocated to the Treasury Department for sale to United States Government agencies for appropriated dollars. The Treasury sells the currencies at the rate of exchange at which the purchasing agencies could otherwise obtain the currencies. This is not necessarily the same exchange rate as is applicable to the commodity sales. The dollar return to the Ccc consequently will not be the same as the dollar market value of the commodities sold. In countries such as Turkey and Spain, most sales are to defense agencies for use in meeting the costs of military base construction. Substantial purchases are also made by such agencies as the Department of State and the United States Information Agency which have continuing needs for funds to meet administrative and operating expenses.

The Department of Defense is authorized to use up to \$100 million worth of these funds for military family housing purposes. This program, for which \$85.1 million has been tentatively allocated, is more fully discussed below.

Sales of funds for specific purposes, which may be formally stipulated in the country agreements, include the equivalent of \$3.0 million in Argentine pesos to the General Services Administration for the purchase of tungsten, and about \$1.0 million in Austrian schillings to the Navy for the purchase of aluminum powder.

A small portion of these currencies has been made available for congressional travel expenses, a use exempted from the requirement for dollar reimbursement by section 502 (b) of Public Law 665, 83d Congress.

Military family housing.—The Department of Defense plans for the uses of foreign currency under section 104 (f) are largely for military

family housing and construction in accordance with Public Law 765, 83d Congress, and Public Law 161, 84th Congress. These laws authorize the Department, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to use \$100 million worth of foreign currencies, generated by title I sales, for construction, rent, or procurement of United States military family housing in foreign countries. Public Law 161 further provides that the Department of Defense shall reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation from appropriations available for the payment of quarters allowances. The reimbursements to Ccc are made on a deferred, rather than a lump-sum, basis.

Tentative allocation of local currency for purchase or construction of military family housing amounted to a total of \$85.1 million equivalent in agreements with the following countries:

	Million equivalent
Austria	\$6.4
Japan	25.0
Finland	7.0
Italy	3.5
Spain	16.0
United Kingdom	27.2
Total	85.1

A summary of planned uses of foreign currencies for military family housing follows:

Austria: The \$6.4 million equivalent of Austrian schillings will be used by the United States Air Force to purchase about 577 prefabricated units to be erected at 4 different locations in Morocco.

Japan: Of the \$25.0 million equivalent of Japanese yen earmarked for military family housing, the United States Army plans to construct a total of 1,700 units for the 3 United States services in Japan (898 units to be constructed for the Air Force at 9 different locations in Japan; 297 units for the Navy, and 505 units for the Army).

Finland: Approximately \$7 million worth of prefabs will be purchased in Finland for construction of military family housing in countries of the Mediterranean area, including Greece and Libya.

Italy: The equivalent of \$2.7 million in Italian lire is being allocated for the construction of 219 units in Italy, including 30 units for the Air Force and 189 for the Army.

Spain: The \$16 million equivalent earmarked for military dependent housing is planned for the construction of 687 units in Spain (495 for the

Air Force and 192 for the Navy). The program has been delayed due to nonavailability in Spain of certain equipment items (plumbing, heating, electrical, etc.). The Bureau of the Budget has allocated \$190,000 for architectural development and site engineering costs.

United Kingdom: The full amount of the 1955 agreement (\$15.2 million) has been obligated and housing contracts have been awarded for construction of 1,481 units for the United States Air Force and 16 for the Navy.

Loans for multilateral trade and economic development.—Section 104 (g): Sales agreements signed with 21 countries provide that a substantial portion of local currency proceeds may be used for loans under section 104 (g) of the act to promote multilateral trade and economic development. The act provides that loans may be made through established banking facilities of the foreign country or in any other appropriate manner. Strategic materials, services, foreign currencies or dollars may be accepted in payment of the loans.

Negotiations to conclude loan agreements are conducted by United States representatives with foreign governments. The agreements specify terms and conditions of repayment, and so forth, which have been developed in consultation with the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems. The Export-Import Bank acts as agent of the United States Government in executing the agreements and servicing the loans.

A total of about \$508 million equivalent, or a little less than half of the total proceeds expected as a result of sales concluded by June 30, 1956, is earmarked for loan purposes. This includes \$153 million provided by fiscal year 1955 sales agreements and \$355 million by fiscal year 1956 agreements. As noted previously, sales increased appreciably in the last half of fiscal year 1956 and amounts earmarked for loan purposes increased almost proportionately during this period.

By June 30, 1956, loan agreements had been concluded with 7 countries providing for local currency loans of the equivalent of about \$105 million. These include (in million dollar equivalents):

Austria, \$1.5; Spain, \$10.5; Israel, \$19.14; Japan, \$59.5; Ecuador, \$3.1; Peru, \$7.75; and Chile, \$4.0.

Most of the loan agreements which have been signed refer to sales negotiated in fiscal year 1955. Virtually all of the local currency proceeds of these

sales is on deposit and can be released for expenditure for loans or for other purposes specified in the sales agreements. Negotiations to conclude additional loan agreements to carry out the provisions of the remainder of the fiscal year 1955 and fiscal year 1956 sales are actively underway. In several instances, however, negotiations have been protracted because of delays in securing complete agreement with foreign governments as to loan terms, loan uses, and other relevant issues so as adequately to protect these United States assets.

The loan agreements usually do not specify the purposes for which funds will be used within the general area of economic development. This is usually covered by a supplementary agreement as programs are developed. By the end of the fiscal year, programs involving expenditures of up to \$96.9 million in local currency had been approved for seven countries; including (in million dollar equivalents): Austria, \$1.5; Spain, \$9.0; Israel, \$15.4; Japan, \$59.5; Ecuador, \$3.1; Peru, \$4.4; and Chile, \$4.0. Final arrangements for utilization of the total amount of the loan funds have not been made with Spain, Israel, or Peru. Actual disbursement of funds is authorized as local currency deposits become available and as funds are needed during the progress of the project work.

The funds will be used for a variety of purposes designed to increase purchasing power and standards of living in these friendly countries. For example, the equivalent of \$57 million, or almost 60 percent of the total value of these projects, will be used to develop additional electric power facilities, including about \$51 million of Japanese yen and \$6.5 million worth of Israeli pounds. Another portion of the loan to Israel—about \$3 million equivalent—will be made available to finance construction of about 1,000 dwelling units for workers. Examples of other programs include reforestation and watershed control in Spain, improving highways in Chile, and establishing agricultural credits in the tropical coastal area of Ecuador. The equivalent of about \$20 million will be spent to finance part of the costs of irrigation projects in Spain, Israel, Peru, and Japan. The projects in Israel and in the isolated parts of Spain, where agricultural unemployment is acute as a result of last winter's freeze, will improve land used for fruit (other than citrus) and vegetable production. The newly irrigated land in Peru is intended to be used for

the production of bananas, coffee, and other tropical products. The \$8.4 million of yen used for this purpose in northern Japan will permit continuation of work previously started by the Japanese Government on land to be used for the production of grain, fruit, and vegetables needed for domestic consumption.

International Educational Exchange.—Section 104 (h) : The educational exchange program is authorized by Congress to help promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and those of other countries.

Substantially all of the title I agreements to date have provided for the use of some of the local currency proceeds under section 104 (h) of the act to finance international educational exchange programs authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (Public Law 584, 79th Cong., the Fulbright Act). Educational exchange programs have been signed with Chile and Peru, each program amounting to \$300,000 (dollar equivalents).

Authorizations have been furnished the diplomatic missions to enter into formal negotiations for executive agreements to provide for the following educational exchange programs (dollar equivalents) : Argentina, \$300,000; Brazil, \$540,000; Colombia, \$300,000; Ecuador, \$300,000; Finland, \$250,000; Spain, \$600,000; Thailand, \$400,000; and Turkey, \$750,000.

Five additional programs totaling more than \$2 million are in active preparation within the Department of State.

Title II

As a result of the amendment included in the Agricultural Act of 1956, the amount of transfers of surplus commodities which may be made under title II of Public Law 480 was increased to \$500 million, compared to the previous limitation of \$300 million in terms of Ccc investment. The amendment also makes it possible to pay ocean-freight costs on these shipments, as well as on surplus foods donated through the United States voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations under title III of Public Law 480. Programs of assistance may be authorized over a 3-year period ending June 30, 1957. Reasonable precautions must be taken to assure that these transfers will not displace or interfere with sales that might otherwise be made.

Title II authority enables the United States to use some of its surplus farm products to alleviate suffering following in the wake of flood, earthquake, hurricane, drought, crop shortages, and other natural disasters. Although the program has been largely limited to supplying emergency relief, it has also been possible to undertake others of a somewhat different nature which equally serve humanitarian purposes.

Through June 30, 1956, commitments undertaken under this authority approximate \$260 million in estimated Ccc costs. Programs already authorized total \$218 million, of which over two-thirds, or about \$150 million, was grain. Other commodities include \$31 million of fats and oils, \$27 million of milk and milk products, \$7 million of raw cotton, and \$3 million of dry beans.

During the past 6 months, about \$78 million of shipments was authorized, bringing the total authorizations for the fiscal year 1956 to \$110 million or about the same amount as last year. Shipment of about 211,000 metric tons of food and feedstuffs was authorized in connection with the President's offer of assistance to Western Europe, which was afflicted by one of the worst winters in the past 2 or 3 decades. Over \$19 million of food and feedstuffs was provided to Italy to meet emergency needs; over \$13 million of grain, fats, and milk products went to Turkey to help meet the needs created by the winter emergency, as well as that caused by severe earthquake and fire; and \$3.2 million of grains, beans, and butter will be distributed under the supervision of the League of Red Cross Societies to the needy people afflicted by storms and floods in Hungary. Still under discussion are programs for Greece and Yugoslavia to replace stocks used for relief distribution. Additional quantities of foods available in stocks were distributed free by the voluntary agencies in five countries, including France, Greece, Portugal, Spain, and Italy. Shipments to replace these stocks have been authorized under title III of the act.

Other programs included the provision of \$34.5 million of wheat and rice to Pakistan to avert threatened famine as a result of floods and insect damage to crops. Shipment of \$1.2 million worth of rice was authorized to Japan to replace that which Laos had received earlier for drought relief. Almost \$6 million of wheat is being furnished to Libya to meet the continuing shortage of food

grains in that country. About \$1.3 million worth of surplus foods will be shipped to Western Germany for assistance in feeding refugees and escapees from behind the Iron Curtain.

These programs are typical of those undertaken during the last 2 years. Help has been supplied to countries in many parts of the world including, in addition to those already mentioned, India, Nepal, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam in the Far East, several central and southern European countries, and several countries in Central and South America. Expansion of school-lunch programs in Japan and Italy has been made possible by contributions of surplus foods. Relatively small amounts of raw cotton have been made available to United States voluntary agencies for manufacturing into bedding, towels, and shirts for free distribution abroad.

As a general rule, foreign governments must agree to distribute the commodities to needy people. Packages or containers of food are labeled as gifts of the United States. The foreign governments arrange for suitable publicity within their countries to publicize the gift of these commodities, as well as those furnished in bulk. In a few instances it has been determined to be in our national interest or has been necessary for practical reasons to permit foreign governments to use some of the commodities as payment for work relief or for sale to consumers. If the latter is permitted, the sales proceeds must be used by the foreign government, upon agreement with the United States, for purposes designed to strengthen and rehabilitate its economy.

Title III

Title III of the act covers donations for domestic use and for distribution abroad by nonprofit voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations as well as Ccc barter activities.

Section 302, domestic donations.—Since January 1, 1956, the distribution of surplus commodities to domestic outlets, which had been made under authority of this act for the period July–December 1955, has been made under authority of section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended. During the 6 months' period domestic donations totaled approximately 450 million pounds, an increase of about 55 percent over the previous 6 months.

Section 302, foreign donations.—Section 302 of

the act authorizes donations of surplus foods in Ccc stocks to United States nonprofit voluntary relief agencies and to intergovernmental organizations, such as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and the American Red Cross to assist needy persons outside of the United States. Most of these agencies have been making regular relief distribution around the world for many years. The availability of surplus foods permits them to distribute substantially larger amounts of relief foods than would be possible from their own private financing.

As previously noted, Public Law 540 now makes it possible to finance some of the ocean-freight costs of these shipments, as well as processing, packaging, and other related costs. The foreign governments accord duty-free entrance to these shipments and cover the cost of transportation within their own countries. The United States origin of the commodities is clearly identified as a gift from the people of the United States. The foods are given free to needy persons who do not have the means to buy them. Program requests and operations in each country are reviewed by a committee consisting of representatives of United States diplomatic missions, foreign governments, and the voluntary agencies. Assurances are obtained that the relief program does not conflict with other United States surplus food disposal operations.

Wheat, rice, corn, and dry beans were added in mid-December 1955 to the list of commodities available for foreign donation. Butter and butter oil have also been available but were withdrawn on July 1, 1956, because Ccc inventories of butter have been depleted and anticipated purchases are expected to be sufficient only to cover sales and requirements for domestic donations. The quantity and value of commodities approved for foreign donation for the period January–June 1956 are shown in table IV.

Section 303, barter: Prior barter legislation was strengthened and reemphasized by this section. Early legislation providing for barter included the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act of 1948, as amended, the Agricultural Act of 1949, and the Agricultural Act of 1954. Section 303 directs the Secretary of Agriculture to use every practicable means to expedite the barter or exchange of Ccc-owned agricultural commodities for strategic materials entailing less risk of loss

through deterioration or subject to substantially lower storage costs; and for other materials, goods, and equipment needed by Government agencies for their programs. Further, other Government

TABLE IV

COMMODITIES APPROVED FOR DONATION FOR FOREIGN RELIEF THROUGH NONPROFIT VOLUNTARY AGENCIES AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, JANUARY-JUNE 1956

Commodity	Millions of pounds	Millions of dollars at CCC cost
Dry beans.....	49.6	4.4
Butter.....	30.2	20.1
Butter oil.....	22.8	19.7
Cheese.....	47.9	21.3
Corn.....	78.0	3.0
Cottonseed oil.....	6.7	1.4
Milk, nonfat dry.....	180.3	33.2
Rice.....	104.0	15.1
Wheat.....	224.7	11.2
Total.....	744.2	129.4

agencies procuring such materials, goods, or equipment are directed to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in the disposal of agricultural commodities by means of barter or exchange.

During the reporting period, the Agricultural Act of 1956, containing certain barter provisions, was enacted. This law provides that strategic and other materials acquired by the Ccc through barter, unless obtained for other purposes, shall be transferred to the supplemental stockpile established by section 104 (b) of Public Law 480; strategic materials acquired through barter may be entered free of duty; and Ccc shall be reimbursed for materials transferred to the supplemental stockpile.

Barter transactions are effected through contracts between Ccc and private United States business firms which use commercial trade channels in fulfilling these contracts. Barter contracts call for the delivery of specified materials with payment to be received in Ccc-owned agricultural commodities which must be exported by the contractor. The origin of materials and the destination of agricultural commodities are limited to friendly countries but are not required to be identical. Materials are valued at not to exceed current market prices when the offer is accepted and agricultural commodities are valued at prevailing Ccc export prices applicable to export sales when commodities are taken by the contractor. Contracts generally run for a period of up to 2 years. As a supporting export program, barter is de-

signed to place private United States business firms in a competitive position of purchasing materials from other countries conditional upon the exportation of agricultural commodities in payment.

Barter contracts entered into during January-June 1956 totaled \$256.2 million, bringing the total for 1955-56 to \$305.3 million in comparison with \$281.8 million for 1954-55. During period January-June 1956, agricultural commodities exported by contractors, largely against prior contracts, totaled \$106.8 million and materials delivered to Ccc totaled \$105.7 million. The excess in agricultural commodity exports is covered by cash deposits or irrevocable letters of credit in favor of Ccc.

Barter contracts entered into in the current period were at a higher rate than during the July-December 1955 and the July 1954-June 1955 periods and considerably above that for the first 5 years of the barter program. Table V compares barter contracts negotiated since the inception of the barter program for these periods.

TABLE V

COMPARISON OF BARTER CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO IN SPECIFIED PERIODS ¹
[Million dollars]

Materials	1949-50 through 1953-54	1954-55	July-December 1955	January-June 1956
Strategic:				
Minimum stockpile.....	\$71.8	\$5.7	\$0.7	\$4.2
Long-term stockpile.....		152.8	2.3	187.4
Supplemental stockpile type ²		100.9	43.8	55.6
Total strategic.....	71.8	259.4	46.8	247.2
Supply: ³				
ICA.....	28.4	22.4	2.3	6.3
Defense.....	7.4			2.7
Other.....				
Total supply.....	35.8	22.4	2.3	9.0
Total.....	107.6	281.8	49.1	256.2

¹ Years beginning July 1.

² Acquired and held as assets by CCC using as a guide the ODM supplemental stockpile list for kinds, quantities, and specifications. Materials to be transferred to GSA as provided by sec. 206 of the Agricultural Act of 1956.

³ Nonstrategic materials, goods, and equipment for other Government agencies.

Agricultural commodity exports by contractors in fulfillment of barter contracts with Ccc totaled \$106.8 million for the period covered by this report. This amount is \$50.8 million, or one-third, less than the value of barter exports for the July-December 1955 period. The sharp decline results from the low total value of new barter contracts of \$49.1 million concluded during the July-December

TABLE VI
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED THROUGH BARTER IN SPECIFIED PERIODS¹

Commodities	Unit	1949-50 through 1953-54	1954-55	July- December 1955	January-June 1956 *		
					Under all contracts	1954-55 contracts	1955-56 contracts
Quantities in thousand units							
Wheat.....	Bushel.....	33,445	46,261	23,473	31,701	6,980	24,721
Corn.....	do.....	9,388	4,381	39,401	13,292	7,059	6,233
Grain sorghums.....	Hundredweight.....	990	4,725	15,925	4,011	632	3,379
Barley.....	Bushel.....		5,244	21,905	14,415	1,904	12,511
Oats.....	do.....		2,835	6,884	4,342	526	3,816
Rye.....	do.....		217	2,786	404		404
Cottonseed oil.....	Pound.....	4,630	19,687	15,044			
Cotton ¹	Bale.....	56			55		55
Others ²	Metric ton.....	20	6	26	1		1
Total quantity.....	do.....	1,227	1,759	3,043	1,783	447	1,336
Million dollars							
Total value.....		107.6	124.6	157.6	106.8	26.8	80.0

¹ Year beginning July 1.

² Includes partial estimate for June.

³ January-June 1956 represents sales (exportation to be made within 1 year). Under new cotton export sales program (announcement CN-EX-2, dated Apr. 17, 1956, as amended) a substantial increase is expected.

⁴ Includes flaxseed, dried skim milk, rice, linseed oil, cottonseed meal, soybeans, tobacco, peanuts, and pinto beans.

1955 period (table V) because of restricted barter opportunities in that period. However, barter exports are expected to rise during the next 6 months in view of the larger amount of new barter contracts of \$256.2 million entered into during the reporting period.

A total of 35 different countries has received agricultural commodities exported under barter arrangements since the expanded barter program beginning in 1954-55 through June 30, 1956, as shown in table VII.

TABLE VII

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY EXPORTS BY DESTINATION, 1954-55 AND 1955-56 BARTER CONTRACTS THROUGH JUNE 30, 1956¹

(Thousand dollars)

Country	Value	Country	Value
Austria.....	4,082	Mexico.....	9,616
Belgium.....	39,407	Netherlands.....	60,683
Colombia.....	652	Norway.....	11,101
Costa Rica.....	17	Panama.....	25
Denmark.....	967	Peru.....	1,479
Egypt.....	6,989	Portugal.....	2,424
Finland.....	782	Spain.....	4,126
France.....	1,000	Sweden.....	967
West Germany.....	47,820	Switzerland.....	995
Greece.....	11,209	Taiwan (Formosa).....	2,829
Guatemala.....	141	Trieste.....	1,360
India.....	505	Turkey.....	40,599
Iran.....	94	United Kingdom.....	39,262
Ireland.....	12,974	Venezuela.....	24
Israel.....	6,985	Yugoslavia.....	2,616
Italy.....	4,474	Others ²	14,875
Japan.....	54,892		
Korea.....	3,084	Total.....	389,055

¹ Year beginning July 1. Includes partial estimate for June.

² Includes Cuba (\$1,000), Cyprus (\$6,000), and other shipments for which documents listing countries of destination have not been processed.

TABLE VIII

VALUE OF MATERIALS DELIVERED BY BARTER CONTRACTORS IN SPECIFIED PERIODS¹

(Value in million dollars)

Materials	1949-50 through 1953-54	1954-55	July- Dec. 1955	January-June 1956 ²		
				Under all contracts	1954-55 con- tracts	1955-56 con- tracts
Strategic:						
Minimum stockpile.....	71.8	4.8	1.0	1.4	0.1	1.3
Long-term stockpile.....		54.6	35.2	43.5	35.0	8.5
Supplemental stockpile ³		2.1	19.3	52.6	22.6	30.0
Total strategic.....	71.8	61.5	55.5	97.5	57.7	39.8
Supply: ⁴						
ICA.....	28.4	21.1	1.0	8.2	.1	8.1
Defense.....	7.4					
Other.....						
Total supply.....	35.8	21.1	1.0	8.2	.1	8.1
Total.....	107.6	82.6	56.5	105.7	57.8	47.9

¹ Years beginning July 1.

² Includes partial estimate for June.

³ Acquired and held as assets by CCC, using as a guide the ODM supplemental stockpile list for kinds, quantities, and specifications. Materials to be transferred to GSA as provided by sec. 208 of the Agricultural Act of 1956.

⁴ Nonstrategic materials, goods, and equipment for other Government agencies.

The rate of material deliveries to Ccc by contractors against barter agreements in the report period increased somewhat over that for past periods. Materials delivered by contractors, except for supplemental-type strategic materials, either have been transferred or are scheduled for transfer to other agencies with full reimbursement to Ccc. The acquisitions of supplemental-type strategic

materials have been limited to materials within the Office of Defense Mobilization supplemental stockpile list and of a durable nature for which carrying costs are significantly less than the carrying costs for the agricultural commodities exchanged. As provided by the Agricultural Act of 1956, supplemental-type strategic materials will be transferred to the supplemental stockpile with reimbursement to the Ccc. Materials delivered in the report period compared with past deliveries are indicated in table VIII.⁴

Congressional Documents Relating to Foreign Policy

84th Congress, 1st and 2d Sessions

Return of Confiscated Property. Hearings before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on S. 854, S. 995, S. 1405, S. 2227, and S. 3507 to transfer the Office of Alien Property Custodian from the Department of Justice to the Department of State, and for other purposes. November 29, 30, 1955, and April 20, 1956. 688 pp.

84th Congress, 2d Session

Amendment to Cargo Preference Statutes. Hearings before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on S. 2584, a bill to exempt sales of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies from certain statutes relating to shipping. April 19, 20, and 26, 1956. 161 pp.

The Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1957. Hearings before the Senate Committee on Appropriations on H. R. 12138, an act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes. 799 pp. [Civil Functions Department of the Army, Government and Relief in Occupied Areas, May

⁴ An appendix to this report contains the following additional tables (not printed here):

Table I: Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed through June 30, 1956.

Table II: Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed Jan. 1, 1956, through June 30, 1956.

Table III: Approximate quantities of commodities under agreements signed through June 30, 1956, title I, Public Law 480.

Table IV: Approximate quantities of commodities under agreements signed Jan. 1, 1956, through June 30, 1956, title I, Public Law 480.

Table V: Planned uses of foreign currency under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed Jan. 1-June 30, 1956.

Table VI: Planned uses of foreign currency under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed through June 30, 1956.

Table VII: Transfer authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1956.

23, 1956; Export-Import Bank of Washington, July 2, 1956; Department of State, July 9, 1956: International Fisheries Commissions, Extension and Remodeling of State Department Building, Payment of Vatican Claims, Missions to International Organizations, Funds Appropriated to the President—President's Special International Program.]

Control and Reduction of Armaments. Hearing before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations pursuant to S. Res. 93 and S. Res. 185. Part 7, June 7, 1956. 45 pp.

Amending the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955. Report to accompany S. 3822. S. Rept. 2528, June 11, 1956. 15 pp.

Amending the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. Report to accompany S. 4112. S. Rept. 2298, June 22, 1956. 21 pp.

East-West Trade. Hearing Before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Senate Committee on Government Operations. Part 3, June 26, 1956. 6 pp.

Influence of Cargo Preference Statutes on the Surplus Agricultural Disposal Program. S. Rept. 2376, June 27, 1956. 24 pp.

Commercial Treaties With Iran, Nicaragua, and the Netherlands. Hearing before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on Executive E, a Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights with Iran; Executive G, a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation With the Republic of Nicaragua; and Executive H, a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation With the Kingdom of the Netherlands. July 3, 1956. 24 pp.

Tax Convention With the Republic of Honduras Relating to Double Taxation. Message from the President transmitting a Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Honduras for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income, signed at Washington on June 25, 1956. S. Exec. K, July 11, 1956. 22 pp.

Extension of Export-Import Bank Act of 1945. Report to accompany S. 3868. S. Rept. 2487, July 11, 1956. 7 pp.

Amending the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. Report to accompany S. 4203. S. Rept. 2530, July 11, 1956. 15 pp.

Transfer of Guar Seed to Free List. Report to accompany H. R. 9396. H. Rept. 2681, July 11, 1956. 2 pp.

Importation of Lathes Used for Shoe Last Roughing and Shoe Last Finishing. Report to accompany H. R. 10177. H. Rept. 2682, July 11, 1956. 3 pp.

World Health Assembly. Report to accompany H. J. Res. 659. H. Rept. 2690, July 11, 1956. 4 pp.

Operation of Article VII, NATO Status of Forces Treaty. Report of the Senate Committee on Armed Services made by its Subcommittee on the Operation of Article VII of the NATO Status of Forces Agreement to review operation of article VII of the agreement between the parties to the North Atlantic Treaty regarding the status of their forces covering period from December 1, 1954, through November 30, 1955. S. Rept. 2558, July 12, 1956. 12 pp.

Amending the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. Report to accompany H. R. 12215. H. Rept. 2695, July 12, 1956. 15 pp.

Foreign Service Act Amendments of 1956. Report to accompany S. 3481. H. Rept. 2696, July 12, 1956. 64 pp.

Approving Relinquishment of United States Consular Jurisdiction in Morocco. Report to accompany H. J. Res. 657. H. Rept. 2697, July 12, 1956. 12 pp.

Authorizing the Sale of Certain Vessels to Brazil. Report to accompany H. J. Res. 677. H. Rept. 2699, July 12, 1956. 3 pp.

Customs Simplification Act of 1956. Report together with minority views to accompany H. R. 6040. S. Rept. 2560, July 13, 1956. 28 pp.

Authorizing Canadian Vessels to Transport Coal to Ogdensburg, N.Y. Report to accompany H.R. 9874. H. Rept. 2711, July 13, 1956. 5 pp.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Calendar of Meetings ¹

Adjourned During July 1956

ICAO Assembly: 10th Session	Caracas	June 19-July 17
International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering: 5th Congress	Lisbon	June 25-July 2
U.N. Committee on South-West Africa	New York	June 26-July 12
U.N. ECE Coal Statistics Working Party	Geneva	July 2-4
U.N. ECE Committee on Agricultural Problems: 7th Meeting	Geneva	July 2-7
FAO Technical Advisory Committee on Desert Locust Control: 6th Session	Tehran	July 3-5
U.N. Disarmament Commission	New York	July 3-13
U.N. ECOSOC Technical Assistance Committee	Geneva	July 4-6
FAO Desert Locust Control Committee: 3d Session	Tehran	July 8-12
19th International Conference on Public Education (Joint IBE/UNESCO)	Geneva	July 9-17
UNESCO Executive Board: 44th Session	Paris	July 11-31
International Whaling Commission: 8th Meeting	London	July 16-20
WMO Panel on Water Resources Development	Geneva	July 16-18
OEEC Ministerial Meeting	Paris	July 17-19
International Wheat Council: 19th Session	London	July 17 (one day)
Conference of Governments Signatory to the International Wheat Agreement, 1956	London	July 18-19
Commemorative Meeting of Presidents of American Republics	Panamá	July 21-22
International Congress on Housing and Town Planning	Vienna	July 22-26
FAO/OIE Meeting on Control of Tick-borne Diseases of Livestock	Rome	July 23-27

In Session as of July 31, 1956

North Pacific Fur Seal Conference	Washington	Nov. 28 (1955)-
U.N. Trusteeship Council: 18th Session	New York	June 7-
U.N. Economic and Social Council: 22d Session	Geneva	July 9-
International Association of Theoretical and Applied Limnology: 13th Congress	Helsinki	July 27-
PAIGH Commission on Geography: Meeting of National Members	Rio de Janeiro	July 30-
International Union of Physiological Sciences: 1st General Assembly	Brussels	July 30-
20th International Physiological Congress	Brussels	July 30-
U.N. ECAFE Working Party on Housing and Building Materials: 4th Meeting	Bangkok	July 30-

Scheduled August 1-October 31, 1956

International Conference of Social Work: 8th Session	Munich	August 5-
U.N. European Regional Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders: 3d Session	Geneva	August 6-
U.N. ECAFE/UNESCO Seminar on Urbanization	Bangkok	August 8-
International Geographical Union: 9th General Assembly	Rio de Janeiro	August 9-
18th International Geographical Congress	Rio de Janeiro	August 9-
ITU International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR): 8th Plenary Session	Warsaw	August 9-
U.N. Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery	Geneva	August 13-

¹ Prepared in the Office of International Conferences, July 20, 1956. Asterisks indicate tentative dates. Following is a list of abbreviations: ICAO, International Civil Aviation Organization; U. N., United Nations; ECE, Economic Commission for Europe; FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization; ECOSOC, Economic and Social Council; IBE, International Bureau of Education; UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; WMO, World Meteorological Organization; OEEC, Organization for European Economic Cooperation; OIE, International Office of Epizootics; PAIGH, Pan American Institute of Geography and History; ECAFE, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; ITU, International Telecommunication Union; CCIR, Comité consultatif international des radiocommunications; ILO, International Labor Organization; SEATO, Southeast Asia Treaty Organization; WHO, World Health Organization; PASO, Pan American Sanitary Organization; ICEM, Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration; GATT, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

scheduled August 1 - October 31, 1956—Continued

U.N. ECOSOC Commission on Transportation and Communications: Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.	Geneva	August 15-
17th International Exhibition of Cinematographic Art	Venice	August 16-
10th International Congress of Entomology	Montreal	August 17-
10th International Edinburgh Film Festival	Edinburgh	August 19-
American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood: Directing Council.	Montevideo	August 27-
6th International Congress of Soil Science	Paris	August 29-
5th International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences.	Philadelphia	September 1-
ICAO Legal Committee: Subcommittee on Legal Status of Aircraft .	(Undetermined)	September 3-
Atlantic Treaty Association Education Conference	Paris	September 3-
FAO Council: 25th Session	Rome	September 3-
6th ILO Regional Conference of American States Members	Habana	September 3-
8th International Congress for the History of Science and 4th General Assembly of the International Union for the History of Science.	Florence and Milan	September 3-
SEATO Committee of Economic Experts	Bangkok	September 3-
U.N. ECE Inland Transport Committee: Group of Experts To Study Certain Technical Railway Questions.	Geneva	September 3-
International Geological Congress: 20th Session	México, D. F.	September 4-
U.N. ECAFE Railway Subcommittee: 5th Session of Working Party on Railway Track Sleepers.	Bangkok	September 5-
ICAO Joint Financing Conference To Revise the Danish and Icelandic Agreements.	(Undetermined)	September 6-
WHO Regional Committee for Western Pacific: 7th Session	Manila	September 7-
WHO Conference: Special Session.	Rome	September 10-
PASO Executive Committee: 29th Meeting	Antigua (Guatemala)	September 11-
U.N. Expert Committee To Review Salary Allowance and Benefits System: 2d Session.	New York	September 13-
9th Meeting of PASO Directing Council and 8th Meeting of Regional Committee of WHO for the Americas.	Antigua (Guatemala)	September 16-
U.N. ECAFE Working Party on Economic Development and Planning: 2d Meeting.	Bangkok	September 17-
3d ICAO Air Navigation Conference	Montreal	September 18-
ILO Tripartite Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference	London	September 19-
International Atomic Energy Agency: General Conference on the Draft Statute.	New York	September 20-
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund: 11th Annual Meeting of Boards of Governors.	Washington	September 24-
14th International Dairy Congress	Rome	September 24-
ICEM Executive Committee: 5th Session	Geneva	September 24*-
2d International Congress of Tribunals of Accounts	Brussels	September 24-
3d International Congress on Archives	Florence	September 25-
PASO Executive Committee: 30th Meeting	Antigua (Guatemala)	September 29-
U. N. Advisory Committee on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy . .	New York	September-
Pan American Highway Congresses: 2d Meeting of Permanent Executive Committee.	Washington	October 1-
ICEM Council: 5th Session	Geneva	October 1*-
U. N. International Sugar Conference	New York	October 1-
UNESCO Regional Conference on Exchange of Publications in Latin America.	Habana	October 1-
Hague Conference on International Private Law: 8th Session . . .	The Hague	October 3-
U. N. Committee on Question of Defining Aggression	New York	October 8-
International Congress of National Libraries (with UNESCO) . .	Habana	October 10-
GATT Contracting Parties: 11th Session	Geneva	October 11-
ILO Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers: 4th Session.	Genéva	October 15-
U.N. ECE Committee on the Development of Trade: 5th Session .	Geneva	October 15-
WMO Commission for Maritime Meteorology: 2d Session	Hamburg (Germany)	October 16-
South Pacific Commission: 16th Session	Nouméa (New Caledonia) . .	October 19-
International Union of Official Travel Organizations: 11th Assembly	Vienna	October 22-
U.N. ECE Timber Committee	Geneva	October 22-
U.N. Scientific Committee on Effects of Atomic Radiation: 2d Meeting.	New York	October 22-
FAO Committee on Commodity Problems: 1st Meeting of Consultative Subcommittee on Rice.	Rome	October 24-
U.N. ECE Electric Power Committee: Working Party on Rural Electrification.	Geneva	October 29-
U.N. ECAFE Committee on Industry and Trade: 2d Session of the Trade Subcommittee.	Tokyo	October 29-
UNESCO Executive Board: 45th Session	New Delhi	October 29-
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea: 44th Annual Meeting.	(Undetermined)	October-

Morocco Recommended for Admission to United Nations

*Statements by James J. Wadsworth
Deputy U.S. Representative to the U.N.¹*

U.S./U.N. press release 2438

The United States wholeheartedly supports the application of Morocco for membership in the United Nations. Today the Security Council will, I am confident, approve Morocco's application unanimously. In doing so, the Council will be recommending for membership a state whose nationhood extends across 12 centuries.

My country, as a free nation, welcomes the opportunity it has today to cast a vote for another free nation. The action which the Security Council can take today will affirm the full stature of the African country "farthest west."²

When France and Morocco on March 2 of this year reached agreement that Morocco was again to be fully independent, the United States welcomed this as farsighted statesmanship.³

The United States is happy that France, a country who helped us win our independence, now sponsors this application of Morocco. We are gratified that France and Morocco have found agreement which has culminated in this action.

Morocco, by its acceptance of the solemn obligations of the charter, strengthens the United Nations. Morocco will bring to the United Nations the richness of a heritage which has been a main current in the stream of history. Our vote will be in favor of Morocco's application.

U.S./U.N. press release 2439

The unanimous vote which the Security Council has just cast in favor of Moroccan membership in the United Nations is an action in keeping with the letter and spirit of article 4 of the United Nations Charter, which opens membership to all peace-loving states accepting the obligations of the charter and, in the judgment of the organization, able and willing to carry out these obligations.

After a period when membership remained

¹ Made in the Security Council on July 20.

² Morocco has often been referred to in history as the *Maghreb al-Aksa*, meaning "Land Farthest West."

³ BULLETIN of Mar. 19, 1956, p. 466.

almost static because of consistent abuse of the veto, the 10th session of the General Assembly saw the coming into membership of 16 nations.

On February 6 of this year, the Security Council took the significant and unanimous action of recommending the Republic of Sudan for membership. That action had no overtones of political barter. It was taken on the merits of Sudan herself.

This is thus the second instance this year when we have considered individual applicants on their merits and when there has been no attempt to introduce considerations alien to the charter as a condition for membership—neither "package deals" nor extraneous consideration of any kind.

Unfortunately, this proper action with respect to these states only serves to highlight the grave injustice which is still being perpetuated against one of the world's oldest sovereign states—Japan.

The United Nations needs the full participation of Japan, which has demonstrated its devotion to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. The United States will continue to work for Japan's early admission in accordance with the precedents established in the case of the Republic of Sudan and now, today, the case of Morocco. The same considerations apply to the Republic of Korea and Viet-Nam, unjustly blocked from taking their proper places in the United Nations.

Search for Permanent Solutions to the Refugee Problem

Statement by John C. Baker¹

Before commenting on the report which is now before the Council² and which has just been amplified by the excellent statement by Mr. Read,³ I would like to take this opportunity to express a tribute from all of us to a truly great humanitarian.

The sudden death of Dr. van Heuven Goedhart

¹ Made at the 22d session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council at Geneva on July 13 (U.S. delegation press release). Mr. Baker is U.S. representative on the Council.

² Report of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (U.N. doc. E/2887).

³ James M. Read, Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees.

only a few days ago is a serious blow not only to the cause of refugees throughout the world but also to the forces of good striving for a better world. His death is a tragic loss to all and especially to the hundreds of thousands of refugees in many different countries. The devotion and courage, the tireless energy and singleness of purpose with which he applied himself to his work cannot be surpassed. With a reluctance to accept compromises which would prejudice the truth, and with brilliant insight, he went straight to the heart of a problem. And perhaps most of all, he had a warm and a sensitive heart which showed itself not only in his concern for refugees throughout the world but also in his day-to-day contacts with those who were privileged to know him.

Just as his life was an inspiration to all who came under his influence, his death imposes upon us an obligation to rededicate ourselves even more strongly to the work to which he gave his life. There is still much to be done.

It is with this thought in mind that the United States delegation together with the delegation from Norway has introduced the resolution which has recently been distributed. The purpose of this resolution is to express our deep regret over his death and as a tribute to his memory to bring to a successful conclusion with all possible speed the program of permanent solutions to refugee problems.

Before going into the need for the urgent action recommended in the resolution, I would like to make a few comments on the excellent report of the High Commissioner which is now before the Council. This report indicates that, in spite of a chronic shortage of funds, substantial progress is being made on the refugee problem. At the beginning of 1955, it was estimated that some 300,000 refugees coming within the High Commissioner's mandate were unsettled and needed assistance. Of these, more than 84,000 were in refugee camps. The High Commissioner's report indicates that the number of unsettled refugees has now been reduced to some 250,000, and the number in camps to about 70,000. While these figures still indicate an acute problem, we are grateful for the progress which has been made during the last year. The report before us, which is a straightforward, factual, and precise chronicle of achievement, is adequate testimony of this progress, and I would

like to express to the staff of the High Commissioner the great appreciation of my delegation.

As we can see from this report, the Office of the High Commissioner has been very active. It has, for example, in the field of international protection, continued to promote ratification of the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees. Three ratifications have been obtained in the last year,⁴ bringing the total to 18⁵—which is more than for any previous convention pertaining to refugees.

In a related area, the report indicates progress in obtaining for refugees the right to work, the benefits of education, and public assistance. Concessions in these areas not only are of great importance to the thousands of unsettled refugees but also redound to the benefit of the hundreds of thousands of other refugees who have managed to establish themselves in new homes throughout the free world.

United Nations Refugee Fund

For the unsettled refugees and more particularly for those in camps and for the so-called "difficult cases," the High Commissioner has been especially active in administering the program of the United Nations Refugee Fund which the General Assembly authorized at its ninth session.⁶ The activity in this connection has been summarized in chapter I of the report in a concise and complete manner, and we also have before us the reports of the UNREF Executive Committee on its second and third sessions.⁷

I believe the members of the Council will agree that the UNREF program, in addition to having a direct effect on the refugee problem, has within the space of a year stimulated a general awareness and concern for the problems of the refugees whom it is seeking to assist. For example, we have noted that, in addition to the contributions to the fund by governments and private sources, including especially that of the Netherlands National Campaign, governments of the countries of residence have taken increasingly active measures on behalf of refugees. These measures have in-

⁴ Ecuador, Holy See, and Iceland.

⁵ The first 15 to ratify were Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

⁶ For text of General Assembly resolution 832 (IX), see BULLETIN of Nov. 8, 1954, p. 705.

⁷ U.N. docs. A/AC.79/28 and A/AC.79/41.

cluded the commitment of nearly \$4 million in local contributions from governments and other sources within the countries of asylum to the 1955 program.

The importance of these efforts to integrate refugees in the countries of residence has been repeatedly stressed by the High Commissioner. The establishment of such a program in which the countries of residence actually participate is indeed one of the major accomplishments of the High Commissioner. In this connection, the resolution adopted at the third session of the UNREF

Text of Resolution ¹

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling with gratitude the work accomplished by Dr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Mindful of his devoted and untiring efforts to lead the nations to a final solution of the refugee problem,

Noting with satisfaction the Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

1. *Expresses* its deep regret over his untimely passing;

2. *Reaffirms* its abiding interest in finding as quickly as possible permanent solutions to the refugee problem;

3. *Urges* all Governments to do everything in their power to support the work on behalf of refugees in the spirit in which it was carried forward by the late High Commissioner, and as a solemn tribute to his memory, to bring it to a successful conclusion.

¹ U.N. doc. E/Res (XXII)/2, adopted by the Council on July 13 by a vote of 15 to 0 with three abstentions (Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia).

Executive Committee urging governments to effect a systematic closure of camps in connection with the integration program is a notable step toward the solution of refugee problems. The contribution of individuals and groups may be of great help toward the closure of camps. It is, for example, interesting to see that the camp adoption scheme, originated and coordinated by the High Commissioner, has resulted in the adoption by various groups of 153 camps. This is more than 75 percent of the total number in existence.

In accordance with the hope expressed by the

Council at its 20th session,² the High Commissioner has interested many countries in receiving difficult cases, which include refugees who are tubercular, aged, or otherwise disabled.

At this point may I call attention to the splendid efforts, noted in the report, of other agencies on behalf of refugees. Foremost among these are the great voluntary agencies which have for many years played and continue to play an indispensable role.

In addition to expressing our thanks for this excellent report, my delegation would like to extend heartiest congratulations to the entire staff which, under the inspired leadership of the High Commissioner, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize of 1954. This award is a most fitting tribute to their work.

Need for Financial Support

Although substantial progress has been made in the past few years in helping the refugees, there is still another side of the picture which is quite alarming. Only about half of the amount due under the 4-year program of \$16 million in governmental contributions has been received. This means that only about half of the program of permanent solutions scheduled for 1956 can be implemented this year. Many projects already approved have been held up because of lack of funds. This situation, to which the High Commissioner has drawn attention in the introduction to his report, is of such a nature as to throw into question the seriousness with which member governments regard a special program which the General Assembly may decide to support. Indeed, the majority of governments which supported the adoption of General Assembly resolution 832 (IX) are not among those who have contributed to UNREF.

In this connection, I want to point out that my Government believes that special voluntary programs under the auspices of the United Nations should have general international support and that, when such support is not forthcoming, it is faced with considerable difficulties in justifying its own participation. However, I am pleased to report that the President has asked the Congress for \$1,500,000 for the 1956 program, and, in order

² U.N. doc. E/Res. 589 (XX).

to enable the U.S. contribution to be made early in the year, \$800,000 is requested for the first half of 1957. Final action on this matter has not yet been taken by the Congress.⁹ The payment of the contribution will be related to the contributions from other governments.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I have attempted to point out that, although considerable progress has been made in the solution of the refugee problem, this progress will be jeopardized unless action to implement the full program is promptly undertaken. The amount needed to complete the program, as the distinguished representative from the Netherlands has just mentioned, is \$11,500,000 during the next 2½ years. Surely this comparatively small amount for such a great need can be raised without further delay.

I invite all delegations here to join in the sponsorship of the resolution presented by the delegations of Norway and the United States. The cause to which the High Commissioner dedicated his life must be carried on with increased vigor both by governments which have already contributed and by governments whose contributions we confidently expect.

Significance of Gold Coast Elections

*Statement by Mason Sears*¹

By a joint resolution the 83d Congress of the United States extended its cordial greetings to the people of the Gold Coast and expressed its interest in their many progressive achievements in the building of democratic institutions.

Recalling this expression of good will, the United States delegation wishes to congratulate the people of the Gold Coast and Togoland for the way they handled the July 17 elections.

For the Gold Coast it means the end of its status as a colonial territory.

For Togoland we are hopeful that this election will be considered as a reinforcement of the recent plebiscite and that the end of trusteeship will be approved by the United Nations.

⁹The Congress has appropriated \$1,900,000 to be used for calendar year 1956 and the first half of calendar year 1957.

¹Made in the U.N. Trusteeship Council on July 19 (U.S./U.N. press release 2437). Mr. Sears is U.S. representative on the Council.

It only remains now for the newly elected legislature of the Gold Coast to adopt a motion for independence, which the British Government has already promised to accept.

The emergence of this part of West Africa into nationhood marks the first occasion of its kind in the history of Africa south of the great deserts.

The success with which the powers of government have been transferred from the British people to the people of the Gold Coast should be a matter of international recognition. It points up how naturally adaptable and cooperative the African people can be if given a proper chance to adjust their ways to the complications which have come to them from contacts with the people of Europe and Asia and the New World.

It should also emphasize how much the British people are doing all over the world—in Nigeria, in the Cameroons, in the Caribbean, in Malaya, and elsewhere—toward the rapid promotion of self-government and independence.

The future of the Gold Coast is about to be placed entirely in the hands of its own people. In the meantime the theory which Prime Minister Nkrumah has so often proclaimed—that it is better to have self-government with danger than servitude in tranquillity—will be tested in his country as it was in my own during the first years of our Republic.

In the period ahead we believe that a spirit of national pride and patriotism will guide the activities of the Gold Coast people. This is of special importance because the contribution which the Gold Coast can make by its example to the welfare and stability of Africa during the next few years will mean much not only to the African Continent but to the rest of the world.

The United States delegation wishes Prime Minister Nkrumah every success as the first leader of this new African democracy.

U. S. Delegations to International Conferences

International Union of Physiological Sciences

The Department of State announced on July 24 (press release 409) that the U.S. Government will be represented by the following delegation at the first general assembly of the International

Union of Physiological Sciences, which will convene at Brussels, Belgium, on July 30, 1956.

Wallace Osgood Fenn, *chairman*, Professor of Physiology, School of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Rochester

Ko Kuei Chen, Professor of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, University of Indiana

Ralph Waldo Gerard, Professor of Neurophysiology, Mental Health Research Institute, University of Michigan

Dr. Carl Frederic Schmidt, Professor of Pharmacology, University of Pennsylvania

Maurice B. Visscher, Head of the Department of Physiology, University of Minnesota

Concurrently, the 20th International Physiological Congress is being held under the sponsorship of the International Union of Physiological Sciences, which in August 1955 was admitted to membership in the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU). This is one of the oldest international congresses in the general field of science, the first meeting having been held in Switzerland in 1889. Since then meetings have been held triennially except for the two world war periods.

International Finance Corporation Begins Operations

The World Bank announced on July 25 the formation of the International Finance Corporation and the appointment by its Board of Directors of Robert L. Garner to be president of the corporation. IFC is now established as an affiliate of the World Bank with the purpose of encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise, particularly in the less developed areas of the world. Eugene R. Black, president of the World Bank, is chairman of the Board of Directors of the corporation.

Mr. Garner was appointed at the first meeting of the Board of Directors on July 24. The Board also adopted a number of resolutions to enable IFC to begin operations. Among them was a resolution calling on IFC's present member governments to make full payment for their shares of the corporation's capital stock. The payment is to be made in gold or U. S. dollars within 30 days, or by August 23, 1956.

The corporation is beginning its operations with 31 member countries and capital subscriptions

amounting to \$78,366,000. IFC's Articles of Agreement stipulate that the new institution would come into existence when at least 30 countries had subscribed at least \$75 million of the authorized capital of \$100 million. These requirements were met when France and Germany took final action for membership on July 20. Additional countries which fulfilled membership requirements between June 15 and July 24 were Colombia, Denmark, Finland, and Japan. Other members of the bank eligible to be original members of IFC have until December 31, 1956, to complete action for membership, and most of them have indicated their intention to do so.¹

Membership in the corporation is open to countries which are members of the World Bank, and members are represented on the Board of Directors of the corporation by the same directors who represent them in the bank. At present there are 12 directors of the corporation.

The corporation expects to make extensive use of the experience and personnel of the bank. The treasurer, secretary, director of administration, and director of information of the bank have been appointed to the same positions in IFC. The corporation's operating staff will be relatively small, and arrangements are now being completed for the employment of staff members of several different nationalities.

The corporation will invest in productive private undertakings, in association with private investors, in cases where sufficient private capital is not available on reasonable terms. In general, IFC will aim to stimulate, and to help to create conditions which will stimulate, the flow of both domestic and international private investment into productive private enterprises.

Investments will be made by the corporation without governmental guaranty. The corporation is not itself authorized to invest in capital stock, but, apart from this one restriction, it can make its investments in any form it considers appropriate. It may, for instance, buy securities which give it the right to participate in the profits of an enterprise and which, when sold, can be con-

¹ The United States completed the action required for membership on Dec. 5, 1955 (BULLETIN of Jan. 9, 1956, p. 54). For President Eisenhower's message to Congress recommending U.S. participation and a summary of the principal features of IFC, see *ibid.*, May 23, 1955, p. 844.

verted by the purchasers into capital stock. Irc will usually make all or part of each investment on a basis approximating venture capital. It will not, however, assume responsibility for managing enterprises in which it invests.

The corporation has authority to invest in any kind of productive private enterprise, including agricultural, financial, and commercial undertakings, but its main emphasis is likely to be on industry. The corporation will invest in an enterprise only if it is satisfied that the private interests concerned are contributing their full share of the funds required and that the remaining requirements cannot be met from other sources on reasonable terms. Irc's investments will supplement, and not take the place of, private capital.

The corporation will seek to revolve its funds by selling its investments to private investors whenever it can appropriately do so on satisfactory terms. It will be authorized to raise additional funds by selling its own obligations in the market, but it is not likely to do so in the early years of its operations.

IFC Members and Subscriptions to Capital Stock as of July 24, 1956

Country	Amount (in U.S. dollars)
Australia	2,215,000
Bolivia	78,000
Canada	3,600,000
Ceylon	166,000
Colombia	388,000
Costa Rica	22,000
Denmark	753,000
Dominican Republic	22,000
Ecuador	35,000
Egypt	590,000
El Salvador	11,000
Ethiopia	33,000
Finland	421,000
France	5,815,000
Germany	3,655,000
Guatemala	22,000
Haiti	22,000
Honduras	11,000
Iceland	11,000
India	4,431,000
Japan	2,769,000
Jordan	33,000
Mexico	720,000
Nicaragua	9,000
Norway	554,000
Pakistan	1,108,000
Panama	2,000
Peru	194,000
Sweden	1,108,000
United Kingdom	14,400,000
United States	35,168,000
TOTAL	78,366,000

TREATY INFORMATION

Current Actions

MULTILATERAL

Finance

Articles of agreement of the International Finance Corporation. Done at Washington May 25, 1955.

Entered into force July 20, 1956, for: Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Japan, Jordan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States.

Japan

Treaty of peace with Japan. Signed at San Francisco September 8, 1951. Entered into force April 28, 1952. TIAS 2490.

Ratification deposited: Philippines, July 23, 1956.

Telecommunications

International telecommunication convention. Signed at Buenos Aires December 22, 1952. Entered into force January 1, 1954. TIAS 3266.

Ratification deposited (with reservations): Poland, June 22, 1956.

Final protocol to the international telecommunication convention. Signed at Buenos Aires December 22, 1952. Entered into force January 1, 1954. TIAS 3266.

Ratification deposited: Poland, June 22, 1956.

Additional protocols to the international telecommunication convention. Signed at Buenos Aires December 22, 1952. Entered into force December 22, 1952.

Ratification deposited: Poland, June 22, 1956.

Wheat

International wheat agreement, 1956. Open for signature at Washington through May 18, 1956.

Acceptance deposited: India, July 19, 1956.

BILATERAL

Burma

Agreement providing technical services to Burma in exchange for kyat funds to be used for the purchase of rice. Effected by exchange of notes at Rangoon June 30, 1956. Entered into force June 30, 1956.

Colombia

Agreement for establishment and operation of a rawinsonde observation station on island of San Andrés. Effected by exchange of notes at Bogotá February 6 and March 14, 1956. TIAS 3611.

Entered into force: July 6, 1956 (date of signature of a memorandum of arrangement).

Agreement amending agreement of February 6 and March 14, 1956 (TIAS 3611) for establishment of a meteorological station on island of San Andrés. Effected by exchange of notes at Bogotá June 7, 13, and 20, 1956. TIAS 3611.

Entered into force: July 6, 1956 (upon entry into force of agreement of February 6 and March 14, 1956).

Ethiopia

Agreement amending and extending the cooperative program agreement for study of water resources of June 23 and 24, 1952, as amended (TIAS 2662, 2814, and 3025). Effected by exchange of notes at Addis Ababa June 26 and 27, 1956. Entered into force June 27, 1956.

United Kingdom

Agreement amending the agreement for cooperation concerning civil uses of atomic energy of June 15, 1955 (TIAS 3321). Signed at Washington June 13, 1956. Entered into force: July 16, 1956.

DEPARTMENT AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Confirmations

The Senate on July 26 confirmed George V. Allen to be Ambassador to Greece.

The Senate on July 26 confirmed Henry A. Byroade to be Ambassador to the Union of South Africa.

The Senate on July 26 confirmed William M. Rountree to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

The Senate on July 26 confirmed Edward T. Wailes to be Minister to Hungary.

PUBLICATIONS

Foreign Relations Volume

Press release 399 dated July 19

The Department of State on July 28 released *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1941, Volume IV, The Far East*. This volume will be followed by volume V, also on the Far East. These two volumes deal chiefly with situations and events which culminated in the attack on Pearl Harbor and the precipitation of the United States into World War II.

More than two-thirds of this volume deals with the discussions regarding the possibility of a peaceful settlement of the conflicting interests of the United States and Japan arising from Japan's undeclared war in China, her expansionist moves southward, and her link with the Axis Powers.

Papers on these subjects are arranged in six chronological chapters.

The two volumes of *Foreign Relations on Japan, 1931-1941*, published in 1943, contain documentation on direct, bilateral discussions between the American and Japanese Governments. Papers included in those volumes are not reprinted. The documents in the present volume may be read as a supplement to the section on "Informal Conversations between the Governments of the United States and Japan, 1941," volume II, pp. 323-795, of the 1931-1941 volumes.

The material now made public shows in some detail the efforts of private individuals to bring about conciliation, the discussions which went on among officials in the Government regarding proposals offered, and exchanges of views with other interested governments.

Of special historical interest are the papers relating to the Japanese *modus vivendi* proposal of November 20, consultations thereon within the U. S. Government and with the Governments of China, the United Kingdom, Australia, and the Netherlands, and the preparation of the counterproposal of November 26, which was the last diplomatic move before the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor.

The remainder of volume IV contains sections dealing with wartime cooperation among the United States, the British Empire, China, and the Netherlands in the Far East and the decision of the Soviet Union to remain neutral in the Pacific war; consideration during 1941 of sanctions against Japanese policies of aggression and violation of treaty rights; export control and freezing of Japanese assets; and relations of Japan with the Axis Powers and the Soviet Union.

Copies of volume IV (1044 pp.) may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for \$4.50 each.

Recent Releases

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.

Military Mission to Iran. TIAS 3520. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Iran—Extending agreement of October 6, 1947, as revised and extended. Exchange of notes—Signed at Tehran February 13, 1956. Entered into force February 13, 1956.

Department of State Bulletin

North Atlantic Treaty: Co-operation Regarding Atomic Information. TIAS 3521. 19 pp. 15¢.

Agreement between the parties to the North Atlantic Treaty—Signed at Paris June 22, 1955. Entered into force March 29, 1956.

Atomic Energy—Cooperation for Civil Uses. TIAS 3522. 9 pp. 19¢.

Agreement between the United States and Thailand—Signed at Bangkok March 13, 1956. Entered into force March 13, 1956.

Mutual Defense Assistance—Disposition of Equipment and Materials. TIAS 3523. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and the Republic of the Philippines—Implementing paragraph 3 of agreement of June 26, 1953. Exchange of notes—Signed at Manila July 27, 1953, and March 3, 1956. Entered into force March 3, 1956.

Surplus Agricultural Commodities—Return of Schillings in Exchange for Spanish Pesetas. TIAS 3524. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Austria—Implementing article II 1 (b) of agreement of February 7, 1956. Exchange of notes—Signed at Vienna March 5 and 6, 1956. Entered into force March 6, 1956.

Surplus Agricultural Commodities. TIAS 3525. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Italy—Modifying agreement of May 23, 1955. Exchange of notes—Dated at Rome August 30 and September 2, 1955. Entered into force September 2, 1955.

Surplus Agricultural Commodities. TIAS 3526. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Italy—Modifying agreement of May 23, 1955, as modified. Exchange of notes—Dated at Rome December 13 and 16, 1955. Entered into force December 16, 1955.

Economic Cooperation—Informational Media Guaranty Program. TIAS 3528. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Bolivia. Exchange of notes—Signed at La Paz February 27 and March 10, 1956. Entered into force March 10, 1956.

Education—Cooperative Program in Peru. TIAS 3333. Pub. 6104. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Peru—Extending agreement of September 25 and 29, 1950. Exchange of notes—Signed at Lima February 23 and April 26, 1955.

Health and Sanitation—Cooperative Program in El Salvador. TIAS 3334. Pub. 6105. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and El Salvador—Extending agreement of November 10 and December 13, 1950. Exchange of notes—Signed at San Salvador March 7 and June 14, 1955. Entered into force June 27, 1955.

Health and Sanitation—Cooperative Program in Honduras. TIAS 3335. Pub. 6107. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Honduras—Extending agreement of September 21 and 28, 1950. Exchange of notes—Signed at Tegucigalpa April 27, 1955. Entered into force April 29, 1955.

Agriculture—Cooperative Program in Costa Rica. TIAS 3336. Pub. 6108. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Costa Rica—Extending agreement of September 18 and November 14, 1950. Exchange of notes—Signed at San José January

18 and February 7, 1955. Entered into force April 22, 1955.

Surplus Agricultural Commodities—Resale and Delivery to Switzerland. TIAS 3527. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Spain—Supplementing agreement of March 5, 1956—Signed at Madrid March 20, 1956. Entered into force March 20, 1956.

Reciprocal Trade. TIAS 3529. 8 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States and Iceland—Amending agreement of August 27, 1943. Exchange of notes—Signed at Reykjavik March 5 and 6, 1956. Entered into force March 6, 1956. And proclamation by the President of the United States—Issued March 16, 1956.

Parcel Post. TIAS 3530. 23 pp. 15¢.

Agreement between the United States and Spain—Signed at Madrid July 16, 1955, and at Washington August 30, 1955. Entered into force January 1, 1956.

Mutual Defense Assistance—Disposition of Equipment and Materials. TIAS 3531. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Colombia. Exchange of notes—Dated at Bogotá February 22 and March 14, 1956. Entered into force March 14, 1956.

Slavery. TIAS 3532. 34 pp. 15¢.

Protocol, with annex, between the United States and other governments—Amending Convention of September 25, 1926. Opened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, December 7, 1953. Proclaimed by the President of the United States March 16, 1956. Entered into force with respect to the United States March 7, 1956.

Air Transport Services. TIAS 3536. 33 pp. 15¢.

Agreement and exchange of notes between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany—Signed at Washington July 7, 1955. Entered into force April 16, 1956.

Surplus Agricultural Commodities. TIAS 3538. 9 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States and Chile—Interim implementation of agreement of March 13, 1956. Exchange of notes—Signed at Santiago March 20 and 26, 1956. Entered into force March 26, 1956.

Passport Visas. TIAS 3539. 12 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States and China. Exchange of notes—Dated at Taipei December 20, 1955, and February 20, 1956. Entered into force February 20, 1956.

Surplus Agricultural Commodities—Use of Pesetas Exchanged for Austrian Schillings. TIAS 3540. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Spain—Supplementing agreement of March 5, 1956. Exchange of notes—Signed at Madrid March 16 and 17, 1956. Entered into force March 17, 1956.

Technical Cooperation—Joint Commission for Economic Development. TIAS 3541. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Liberia—Superseding agreement of December 22, 1950—Signed at Monrovia October 6, 1955. Entered into force October 6, 1955.

Technical Cooperation. TIAS 3542. 5 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Liberia—Replacing agreement of December 22, 1950—Signed at Mon-

rovia October 6, 1955. Entered into force February 3, 1956.

Atomic Energy—Cooperation for Civil Uses. TIAS 3543. 21 pp. 15¢.

Agreement between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany—Signed at Washington February 13, 1956. Entered into force April 23, 1956.

Passport Visas. TIAS 3544. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and the Union of South Africa. Exchange of notes—Signed at Capetown March 28 and April 3, 1956. Entered into force May 1, 1956.

German External Debts—Settlement of Debts of City of Berlin and of Berlin Public Utility Enterprises. TIAS 3545. 8 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany. Exchange of notes—Dated at Bonn/Bad Godesberg and Bonn February 29 and March 2, 1956. Entered into force March 2, 1956. With exchange of notes—Dated at Bonn August 13 and 29, 1955.

Mutual Defense Assistance—Amount of Cash Contribution by the Government of Japan. TIAS 3546. 5 pp. 5¢.

Arrangement between the United States and Japan. Exchange of notes—Signed at Tokyo April 13, 1956. Entered into force April 13, 1956.

Mutual Defense Assistance—Assembly and Manufacture of Airplanes in Japan. TIAS 3547. 8 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States and Japan. Exchange of notes—Signed at Tokyo April 13, 1956. Entered into force April 13, 1956.

Whaling—Amendments to the Schedule to the International Whaling Convention Signed at Washington on December 2, 1946. TIAS 3548. 6 pp. 5¢.

Adopted at the Seventh Meeting of the International Whaling Commission, Moscow, July 18-23, 1955. Entered into force November 8, 1955 and March 7, 1956.

Mutual Security—Military and Economic Assistance. TIAS 3551. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and the Republic of the Philippines—Supplementing and amending agreement of April 27, 1955. Exchange of notes—Signed at Manila April 20, 1956. Entered into force April 21, 1956.

Foreign Consular Offices in the United States. April 1, 1956. Pub. 6320. Department and Foreign Service Series 52. 50 pp. 20¢.

A publication containing a complete and official listing of the foreign consular offices in the United States, together with their jurisdiction and recognized personnel.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—Analysis of Renegotiation of Certain Tariff Concessions. Pub. 6324. Commercial Policy Series 157. 15 pp. 10¢.

A report on the results of the renegotiation of some of the existing concessions by the Dominican Republic, Finland, and France with the United States.

When Americans Live Abroad.—Pub. 6340. Department and Foreign Service Series 54. 42 pp. 25¢.

A pamphlet prepared at the Foreign Service Institute by Glen H. Fisher as a supplement to an orientation seminar in Working With Foreign Peoples.

Report of the United States of America to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1954-1955. Pub. 6341. International Organization and Conference Series IV, UNESCO 32. 13 pp. Limited distribution.

A report describing the activities of the United States in carrying out the program and objectives of UNESCO.

The Program of Emergency Aid to Chinese Students, 1949-1955. Pub. 6343. International Information and Cultural Series 47. 29 pp. 20¢.

A report on the program that provided emergency aid to Chinese students and scholars in order that they could continue their educational programs in the United States.

Treaties in Force—A List of Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States. Pub. 6346. 234 pp. \$1.25.

A list of treaties and other international agreements of the United States on record in the Department of State on October 31, 1955.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—Analysis of United States Negotiations—Sixth Protocol (Including Schedules) of Supplementary Concessions. Pub. 5348. Commercial Policy Series 158. 307 pp. \$1.

A report on trade agreement negotiations completed during the conference held at Geneva, Switzerland, January-May 1956.

Air Force Mission to Paraguay. TIAS 3339. Pub. 6111. 7 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States and Paraguay—Extending and amending agreement of October 27, 1943, as extended. Exchange of notes—Signed at Asunción July 22, 1955. Entered into force July 22, 1955; operative retroactively October 27, 1953.

Health and Sanitation—Cooperative Program in Venezuela. TIAS 3342. Pub. 6114. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Venezuela—Extending the program. Exchange of notes signed at Caracas March 21 and April 23, 1955. Entered into force April 23, 1955.

Military Assistance Advisory Group. TIAS 3343. Pub. 6117. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Cuba. Exchange of notes—Signed at Habana June 24 and August 3, 1955. Entered into force August 10, 1955.

Army Mission to Paraguay. TIAS 3345. Pub. 6120. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Paraguay—Extending and amending agreement of December 10, 1943, as extended. Exchange of notes—Signed at Asunción July 22, 1955. Entered into force July 22, 1955; operative retroactively December 10, 1953.

Education—Cooperative Program in Paraguay. TIAS 3350. Pub. 6122. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Paraguay—Extending agreement of September 18 and November 11, 1950. Exchange of notes—Signed at Asunción April 5, 1955. Entered into force April 5, 1955.

Financial Arrangements for Furnishing Certain Supplies and Services to Naval Vessels. TIAS 3351. Pub. 6123. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Canada. Exchange of notes—Signed at Ottawa July 21, 1955, and related aide-mémoire—Dated at Ottawa July 21, 1955. Entered into force October 19, 1955.

Health and Sanitation—Cooperative Program in Ecuador. TIAS 3352. Pub. 6124. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Ecuador—Extending agreement of September 15, 1950. Exchange of notes—Signed at Quito March 17 and April 12, 1955. Entered into force April 18, 1955.

Agriculture—Cooperative Program in Paraguay. TIAS 3354. Pub. 6126. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Paraguay—Extending agreement of September 18 and November 11, 1950. Exchange of notes—Signed at Asunción April 5, 1955. Entered into force April 5, 1955.

Health and Sanitation—Cooperative Program in Paraguay. TIAS 3355. Pub. 6127. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Paraguay—Extending agreement of September 18 and November 11, 1950. Exchange of notes—Signed at Asunción April 5, 1955. Entered into force April 5, 1955.

Health and Sanitation—Cooperative Program in Nicaragua. TIAS 3356. Pub. 6134. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Nicaragua—Extending agreement of January 31, 1951, as supplemented—Signed at Managua April 27, 1955. Entered into force April 27, 1955.

Education—Cooperative Program in Nicaragua. TIAS 3357. Pub. 6135. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Nicaragua—Extending agreement of January 31, 1951, as supplemented—Signed at Managua April 27, 1955. Entered into force April 27, 1955.

Education—Cooperative Program in the Dominican Republic. TIAS 3358. Pub. 6136. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and the Dominican Republic—Extending agreement of March 16, 1951, as modified and supplemented. Exchange of notes—Signed at Ciudad Trujillo April 19 and May 5, 1955. Entered into force May 5, 1955.

Military Facilities—Importation of Goods by American Personnel in Greece. TIAS 3368. Pub. 6141. 7 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States and Greece—Implementing agreement of October 12, 1953. Exchange of notes—Dated at Athens June 27, 1955. Entered into force June 27, 1955.

Surplus Agricultural Commodities—Allocation Under Mutual Security Act. TIAS 3369. Pub. 6215. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Italy. Exchange of notes—Signed at Rome May 19, 1955. Entered into force May 19, 1955.

Mutual Defense Assistance—Facilities Assistance Program. TIAS 3370. Pub. 6157. 5 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Yugoslavia. Exchange of letters—Signed at Belgrade September 30, 1955. Entered into force September 30, 1955.

Health and Sanitation—Cooperative Program in Peru. TIAS 3371. Pub. 6146. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Peru—Extending agreement of September 22 and 25, 1950. Exchange

of notes—Signed at Lima February 23 and March 22, 1955. Entered into force April 5, 1955.

Education—Cooperative Program in Ecuador. TIAS 3373. Pub. 6148. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Ecuador—Extending agreement of September 15, 1950. Exchange of notes—Signed at Quito March 17 and April 12, 1955. Entered into force April 26, 1955.

Agriculture—Cooperative Program in Honduras. TIAS 3374. Pub. 6149. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Honduras—Extending agreement of January 30, 1951, as supplemented—Signed at Tegucigalpa April 27, 1955. Entered into force April 27, 1955.

Education—Cooperative Program in Honduras. TIAS 3375. Pub. 6150. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Honduras—Extending agreement of April 24, 1951, as supplemented—Signed at Tegucigalpa April 27, 1955. Entered into force April 27, 1955.

Inter-American Highway. TIAS 3376. Pub. 6151. 8 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States and Honduras—Amending agreement of September 9 and October 26, 1942. Exchange of notes—Signed at Tegucigalpa May 10 and 12, 1955. Entered into force May 12, 1955.

United States Forces—Death of Members in France. TIAS 3380. Pub. 6160. 10 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States and France—Signed at Paris July 1, 1955. Entered into force July 1, 1955.

Defense—Facilities for Repair of Jet Engines. TIAS 3381. Pub. 6161. 15 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States and Italy—Signed at Rome July 8, 1955. Entered into force July 8, 1955.

Economic Assistance to Libya. TIAS 3382. Pub. 6162. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Libya. Exchange of notes—Signed at Tripoli May 6 and 30, 1955. Entered into force May 30, 1955.

Mutual Defense Assistance—Assembly and Manufacture of Airplanes in Japan. TIAS 3383. Pub. 6164. 8 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States and Japan. Exchange of notes—Signed at Tokyo June 3, 1955. Entered into force June 3, 1955.

Lend Lease Settlement—Return of Certain United States Naval Vessels. TIAS 3384. Pub. 6165. 10 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—Signed at Washington May 26, 1955. Entered into force May 26, 1955.

Uranium Reconnaissance. TIAS 3385. Pub. 6166. 12 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States and Brazil. Exchange of notes—Signed at Rio de Janeiro August 3, 1955. Entered into force August 3, 1955.

Mutual Defense Assistance—Disposition of Surplus Equipment and Materials. TIAS 3387. Pub. 6168. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Haiti. Ex-

change of notes—Dated at Port-au-Prince March 21 and April 5, 1955. Entered into force April 5, 1955.

Relief Supplies and Equipment—Duty-Free Entry and Exemption from Internal Taxation. TIAS 3388. Pub. 6169. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Ecuador. Exchange of notes—Signed at Quito September 6, 1955. Entered into force September 6, 1955.

Technical Cooperation—Program of Medical Education. TIAS 3390. Pub. 6170. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Colombia. Exchange of notes—Signed at Bogotá May 10 and June 14, 1955. Entered into force June 14, 1955.

Surplus Agricultural Commodities. TIAS 3391. Pub. 6171. 12 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States and Ecuador—Signed at Washington October 7, 1955. With related note—Signed at Washington October 7, 1955. Entered into force October 7, 1955.

Defense—Establishment of a Petroleum Products Pipeline in Newfoundland. TIAS 3392. Pub. 6172. 5 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Canada. Exchange of notes—Dated at Ottawa September 22, 1955. Entered into force September 22, 1955.

Military Assistance Advisory Group. TIAS 3393. Pub. 6173. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Colombia. Exchange of notes—Signed at Bogotá July 13 and September 16, 1955. Entered into force September 20, 1955.

Army Mission to Bolivia. TIAS 3394. Pub. 6174. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Bolivia—Extending agreement of August 11, 1942, as extended. Exchange of notes—Signed at La Paz August 9 and September 9, 1955. Entered into force September 9, 1955; operative retroactively August 11, 1950.

Telecommunications—Registration of Frequencies Used in Iceland by United States Authorities. TIAS 3395. Pub. 6175. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Iceland. Exchange of notes—Signed at Reykjavik July 11 and 20, 1955. Entered into force July 20, 1955.

Military and Economic Aid to Korea. TIAS 3396. Pub. 6186. 5 pp. 5¢.

Agreed minute between the United States and the Republic of Korea—Dated at Seoul November 17, 1954. And amendment to agreed minute of November 17, 1954—Signed at Washington August 12, 1955.

Defense—Arsenal Facilities in Korea. TIAS 3397. Pub. 6178. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and the Republic of Korea. Exchange of notes—Signed at Seoul May 29, 1955. Entered into force May 29, 1955.

Health and Sanitation—Cooperative Program in Panama. TIAS 3398. Pub. 6179. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Panama—Extending agreement of February 26, 1951—Signed at Panamá April 14, 1955. Entered into force April 14, 1955.

Education—Cooperative Program in Panama. TIAS 3399. Pub. 6180. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Panama—Extending agreement of September 22 and October 10, 1950. Exchange of notes—Signed at Panamá March 24 and April 30, 1955. Entered into force April 30, 1955.

Agriculture—Cooperative Program in Ecuador. TIAS 3401. Pub. 6187. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Ecuador—Extending agreement of May 29, 1952. Exchange of notes—Signed at Quito March 17 and April 6, 1955. Entered into force April 14, 1955.

Oil Shale Study in Brazil. TIAS 3403. Pub. 6188. 5 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Brazil—Extending agreement of August 16, 1950. Exchange of notes—Signed at Rio de Janeiro June 22, July 27, and October 19, 1955. Entered into force October 19, 1955; operative retroactively July 1, 1955.

Guaranty of Private Investments. TIAS 3404. Pub. 6189. 5 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Bolivia. Exchange of notes—Signed at La Paz September 23, 1955. Entered into force September 23, 1955.

Guaranty of Private Investments. TIAS 3405. Pub. 6190. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Ireland. Exchange of notes—Signed at Dublin October 5, 1955. Entered into force October 5, 1955.

Economic Cooperation—Informational Media Guaranty Program. TIAS 3406. Pub. 6191. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Indonesia. Exchange of notes—Signed at Djakarta September 15, 1955. Entered into force September 15, 1955.

Mutual Defense Assistance—Deposit of Belgian and Luxembourg Funds. TIAS 3407. Pub. 6192. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Belgium—Amending annex B of agreement of January 27, 1950. Exchange of notes—Signed at Brussels August 24 and September 3, 1955. Entered into force September 3, 1955.

Military Assistance Advisory Group. TIAS 3408. Pub. 6193. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Ecuador. Exchange of notes—Signed at Quito July 29 and August 24, 1955. Entered into force August 24, 1955.

Exchange of Medical Films. TIAS 3409. Pub. 6194. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Exchange of notes—Dated at Washington March 17 and September 5, 1955. Entered into force September 5, 1955.

Technical Cooperation—Cooperative Agricultural Program. TIAS 3410. Pub. 6195. 2 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Panama—Extending agreement of June 30, 1952—Signed at Panamá April 23, 1955. Entered into force April 23, 1955.

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Releases may be obtained from the News Division, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

Press releases issued prior to July 23 which appear in this issue of the BULLETIN are Nos. 389 and 391 of July 17, and 399 of July 19.

No.	Date	Subject
*405	7/24	Byroade nominated ambassador to Union of South Africa.
*406	7/24	Allen nominated ambassador to Greece.
*407	7/24	Rountree nominated Assistant Secretary.
*408	7/24	Wailes nominated minister to Hungary.
409	7/24	Delegation to Physiological Union (rewrite).
410	7/26	Educational exchange agreement signed with Israel.
411	7/26	Statements at signing of agreement with Israel.
*412	7/27	Educational exchange.
413	7/27	Suez Canal.
414	7/28	Hoover meeting with Egyptian ambassador.
415	7/29	Dulles: arrival statement.

*Not printed.



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TREATIES IN FORCE . . .

A List of Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States

This publication is a guide to treaties and other international agreements in force for the United States on October 31, 1955. It includes treaties and other agreements which on that date had not expired by their terms or had not been denounced by the parties, replaced or superseded, or otherwise definitely terminated.

Bilateral treaties and agreements are listed by country, with subject headings under each country. Multilateral treaties and agreements are arranged by subject and are accompanied by lists of the countries parties to each instrument. Date of signature, date of entry into force for the United States, and citations to texts are given with each treaty and each agreement listed.

A consolidated tabulation of documents affecting international copyright relations of the United States is given in the appendix.

Treaties in Force (234 pp.) is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., for \$1.25.

Publication 6346

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